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# Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

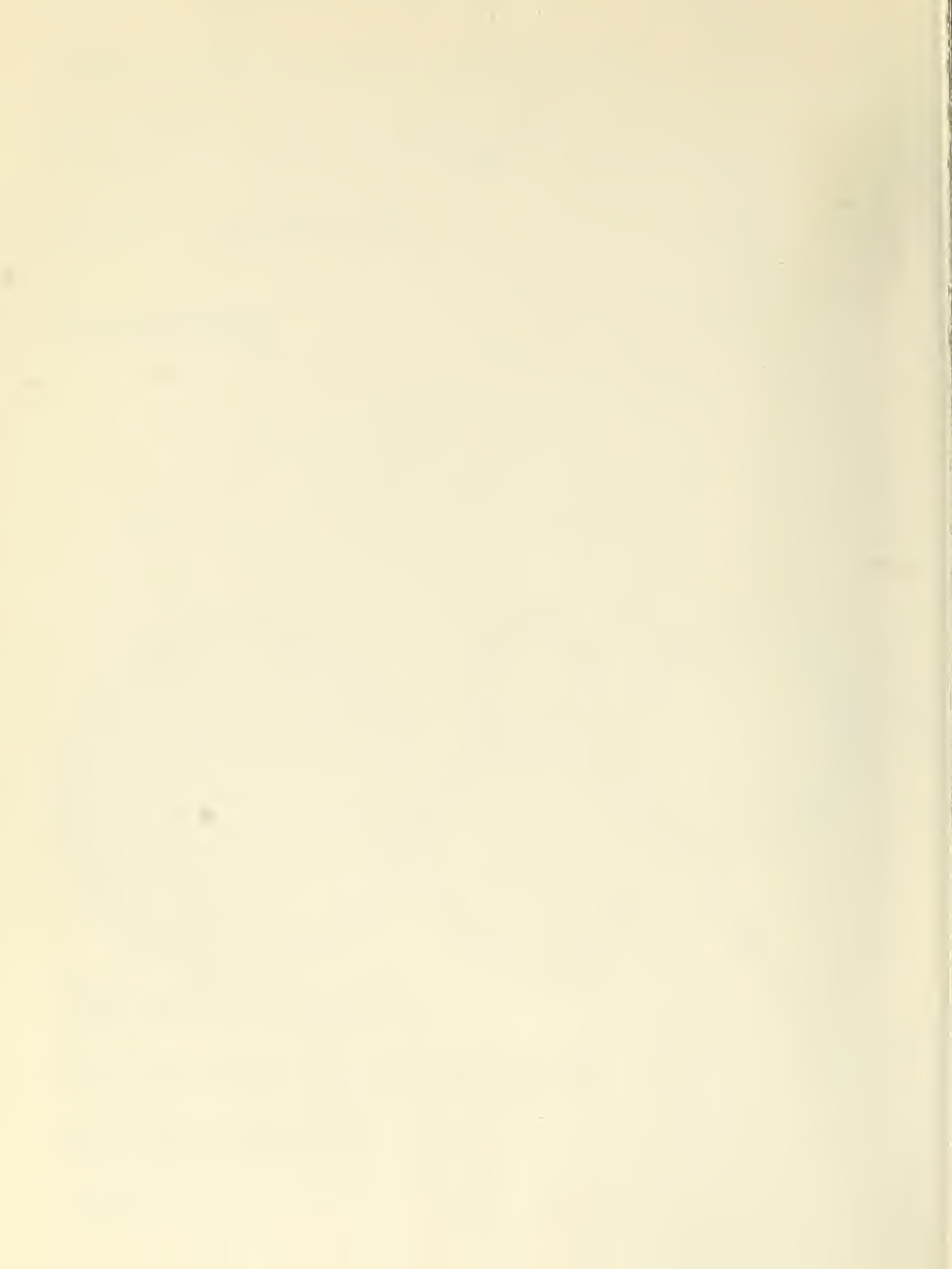
**MONTANA**

# 1980

## Census of Population and Housing

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# 1980 Census of Population and Housing

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS FOR  
GOVERNMENTAL UNITS AND  
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

PHC80-3-28

## MONTANA

### CHANGE SHEET

Corrections to the per capita income figures for some areas are given below. (All the corrections also appear in the corrected Summary Tape File (STF) 3, and the State and county corrections appear in User Note No. 5, STF3, 12/82.) The standard errors given in appendix D, table D (p. D-10), may be larger than the standard errors of the corrected figures. This is particularly the case for small areas for which the corrected per capita income figures differ substantially from the uncorrected figures. The standard errors for the corrected figures may be obtained from appendix D of 1980 Census of Population, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C.

THE STATE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS COUNTIES INCORPORATED PLACES	PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1979	
	AS SHOWN IN PHC80-3 REPORT (DOLLARS)	CORRECTED (DOLLARS)
MONTANA	6596	6589
COUNTIES		
BEAVERHEAD	5949	5913
CHOUTEAU	7524	6684
TREASURE	5307	5207
INCORPORATED PLACES		
FORT BENTON	10105	7082

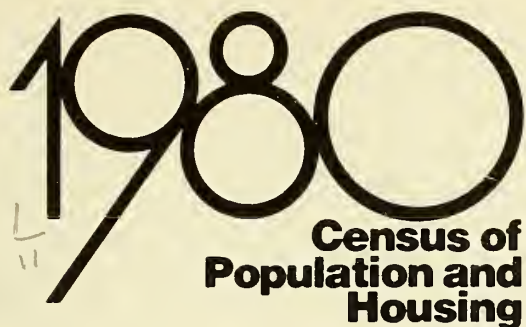
Issued June 1983

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# Report of the Commission on the State of the Environment

The Commission on the State of the Environment was established by the Governor of the State of New York in 1970. Its purpose was to study the state of the environment in New York and to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. The Commission was composed of representatives from various state agencies, the private sector, and the public. It held numerous public hearings and received many suggestions from citizens. The Commission's report, which is being presented to the Governor and the Legislature today, is the result of its work. It contains a detailed analysis of the state of the environment in New York and a series of recommendations for improving it. The Commission believes that these recommendations are essential for the protection and improvement of the environment in New York.



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# Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

## MONTANA

PHC80-3-28

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Issued September 1982



U.S. Department of Commerce  
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Economic Affairs

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### POPULATION DIVISION

Roger A. Herriot, Chief

### HOUSING DIVISION

Arthur F. Young, Chief

## Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the census-taking process. The Bureau was guided by then Director, **Vincent P. Barabba**, and then Deputy Director, **Daniel B. Levine**. Primary direction of the census program was performed by **George E. Hell**, then Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **Eerle J. Gerson**, then Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with **Barbare A. Bailar**, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, **Howard N. Hamilton**, Assistant Director for Computer Services, **Shirley Kellek**, Associate Director for Economic Fields, **James D. Lincoln**, Associate Director for Administration, **Rex L. Pullin**, then Associate Director for Field Operations, and **W. Bruce Ramsay**, then Associate Director for Information Technology. The director's staff was assisted by **Peter A. Bounpane** and **Sherry L. Courtland**.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of **Roger A. Herriot**, Chief, **Paula J. Schneider**, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, **Nempeo D. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**, Assistant Chiefs.

Responsibility for developing the housing portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Housing Division, under the supervision of **Arthur F. Young**, Chief, **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Chief, and **William A. Downs**, Chief, Decennial Planning and Data Services Branch.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, and processing of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of **Gerald J. Post**, then Acting Chief, assisted by **Marie G. Argane**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **Donald R. Dalzell**, **H. Ray Dennis**, **Leonard Goldberg**, **Morris Gorinson**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, and **Roger O. Lepege**.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Operations Division, **C. Thomas**

**DiNenna**, Chief, and **John E. Halterman**, then Assistant Chief.

The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for developing new procedures to obtain a more accurate count of the population. This work was supervised by **Charles D. Jones**, Chief, **David V. Bateman**, then Assistant Chief, **Susan M. Miskura**, and **Robert T. O'Reagan**, Assistant Chiefs.

Geographic programs and plans were developed in the Geography Division under the direction of **Gerald F. Cranford**, then Assistant Chief, **Robert W. Marx** and **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Chiefs, and **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, Special Assistant. **Joseph J. Knott** coordinated geographic operational phases.

Data collection activities were supervised in the Field Division by **Richard C. Burt**, then Chief, under the direction of **Lawrence T. Love** and **Stanley D. Matchett**, then Assistant Chiefs, with the assistance of the directors and assistant directors of the Bureau's regional offices.

The coordination and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment were the responsibility of the Automatic Data Processing Planning Staff, **James R. Pepal**, then Chief, under the direction of **Richard L. Pauly**, then Deputy Chief.

The system design, technical specifications, construction, and installation of the FOSDIC and Automated Camera Technology System were the responsibility of Technical Services Division, **McRae Anderson**, then Chief, assisted by **Robert E. Joseph**, then Assistant Chief.

Questionnaire processing procedures were developed in the Decennial Processing Staff, **James S. Werking**, then Chief, under the direction of **Harry C. O'Haver**, then Assistant Chief. The manual processing and microfilming of the questionnaires were performed at three decennial processing locations as follows: Data Preparation Division, **Don L. Adams**, Chief; Jeffersonville Processing Office, **Robert L. Kirkland**, then Processing Manager; New Orleans Processing Office, **Robert L. Allen**, Chief; and Laguna Niguel Processing Office, **Robert N. Scheller**, Chief.

Administrative support was provided by the Administrative Services Division, **O. Bryant Benton**, then Acting Chief.

Publications editing, printing, and composition were performed in the Publications Services Division, **Raymond J. Koski**, Chief, under the direction of **Milton S. Andersen**, **Arlene C. Duckett**, and **Gerald A. Mann**.

User services were provided by the Data User Services Division under the supervision of **Michael G. Garland**, Chief, and **Marshall L. Turner**, Assistant Chief.

Many other persons participated in the various activities of the 1980 census. For a list of key personnel, refer to the *History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing*, (PHC80-R2).

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## Introduction

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### GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing based on tabulations of 100-percent data (i.e., information asked of all housing units) and sample data (i.e., additional information asked of approximately one out of every six households in most areas). The report includes data for the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, certain county subdivisions, and incorporated places. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-3 followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between

the 1980 data shown in this report and the data shown in 1970 census reports. Further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

### CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and five detailed tables. Tables 1 and 2 present 100-percent data on general population and housing characteristics. Tables 3 through 5 present additional population and housing characteristics collected on a sample basis.

The tables are followed by the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., incorporated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data and on the editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

### SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.

- Three dots "... " mean not applicable, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")
- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons or housing units but no data for these persons or units. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons or housing units were substituted. (For further information on substitution, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data" in appendix D.)
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.

### SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Census Bureau suppresses data for some characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units, and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 5 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or

occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 5 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 5 and the number of renters is also at least 5. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit

characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) persons or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied to each race or Spanish origin category individually.

Finally, in some cases, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

## CORRECTION NOTE

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population and total housing units made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Some corrections in this note may be in addition to or supersede those in the correction notes for the PC80-1-A and 1-B reports and the HC80-1-A report. Any additional corrections made after this report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

	<u>1980 population</u>		<u>1980 housing</u>	
	<u>As shown in the tables</u>	<u>Corrected</u>	<u>As shown in the tables</u>	<u>Corrected</u>
Park County.....	12 660	12 869	5 966	6 074
Yellowstone National Park.....	275	66	154	46
Billings city.....	66 798	66 842	28 000	28 019
Lodge Grass town....	771	486	216	170



Table 1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

The State	786 690	50.1	8.2	70.5	10.7	29.0	740 148	1 786	37 270	2 503	9 974	20 066	283 742	2.70	205 290
SMSA'S															
Billings, Mont.	108 035	51.0	8.3	70.7	9.1	28.6	103 546	289	2 268	372	2 891	1 873	39 891	2.66	28 684
Great Falls, Mont.	80 696	50.0	8.1	70.8	9.9	28.7	76 013	981	2 670	481	1 336	2 389	29 385	2.66	21 313
COUNTIES															
Beaverhead	8 186	48.9	8.8	71.1	12.1	29.4	8 050	4	100	16	54	281	2 987	2.65	2 061
Big Horn	11 096	50.6	10.7	63.4	8.1	25.7	5 781	5	5 126	49	298	76	3 293	3.35	2 585
Blaine	6 999	49.5	9.5	65.6	12.1	27.5	4 764	2	2 220	5	50	105	2 257	3.05	1 694
Broadwater	3 267	49.4	9.1	68.9	12.5	30.8	3 224	2	27	6	28	19	1 140	2.85	893
Carbon	8 099	50.6	7.7	72.4	17.7	35.0	8 019	3	32	20	46	119	3 096	2.58	2 234
Carter	1 799	48.9	6.3	72.3	15.2	34.9	1 792	—	6	—	20	15	651	2.74	501
Cascade	80 696	50.0	8.1	70.8	9.9	28.7	76 013	981	2 670	481	1 336	2 389	29 385	2.66	21 313
Chouteau	6 092	48.3	8.5	70.7	13.1	32.2	5 883	1	203	2	14	139	2 169	2.74	1 646
Custer	13 109	50.9	8.3	70.6	13.2	30.4	12 818	4	185	31	204	324	4 901	2.61	3 425
Daniels	2 835	49.6	8.6	71.8	16.0	34.4	2 806	—	16	9	8	48	1 046	2.66	789
DeWan	11 805	49.3	9.0	69.1	9.7	27.5	11 662	5	78	23	72	124	4 182	2.79	3 123
Deer Lodge	12 518	49.7	6.4	71.2	14.3	32.3	12 170	40	247	24	136	903	4 421	2.63	3 166
Fallon	3 763	49.5	9.4	68.0	10.5	28.6	3 739	—	10	6	17	28	1 317	2.84	1 020
Fergus	13 076	50.6	7.4	71.7	16.2	32.8	12 905	8	125	17	62	613	4 714	2.64	3 419
Flathead	51 966	50.3	8.2	69.7	10.3	29.7	51 086	37	552	139	367	648	18 790	2.73	14 111
Gallatin	42 865	48.6	7.0	76.2	7.5	25.2	42 023	36	458	192	328	3 718	14 923	2.62	10 010
Garfield	1 656	48.2	9.8	69.9	10.9	30.2	1 650	—	6	—	—	7	589	2.80	451
Glacier	10 628	50.8	10.8	65.0	9.2	26.8	5 703	3	4 882	6	58	103	3 435	3.06	2 685
Golden Valley	1 026	49.3	7.1	68.7	14.3	34.1	1 010	5	3	1	7	—	364	2.82	279
Granite	2 700	47.9	7.5	70.6	14.3	33.0	2 660	—	27	2	14	12	998	2.69	736
Hill	17 985	50.2	9.0	69.7	9.3	27.2	15 539	9	2 293	77	138	460	6 305	2.78	4 610
Jefferson	7 029	49.6	8.1	67.3	8.8	29.5	6 869	2	115	23	69	313	2 362	2.84	1 775
Judith Basin	2 646	48.4	7.3	70.3	14.9	32.8	2 629	—	10	—	16	—	955	2.77	737
Lake	19 056	50.0	9.0	68.1	13.8	30.1	15 803	20	3 162	20	206	437	6 627	2.81	5 092
Lewis and Clark	43 039	51.0	7.9	70.7	9.6	28.9	41 839	57	771	155	366	1 238	16 066	2.60	11 099
Liberty	2 329	49.2	9.1	69.9	11.2	30.0	2 309	—	13	4	6	38	835	2.74	606
Lincoln	17 752	49.5	9.1	66.1	8.0	28.3	17 374	7	232	48	176	117	6 063	2.91	4 735
McCone	2 702	47.1	9.1	66.1	10.3	29.5	2 690	—	8	2	1	24	896	2.99	715
Madison	5 448	49.5	7.3	72.7	16.4	34.3	5 394	—	30	7	44	58	2 096	2.57	1 538
Meagher	2 154	48.1	7.0	71.3	12.9	32.7	2 140	—	10	1	7	30	771	2.75	560
Mineral	3 675	48.9	9.3	68.2	9.1	28.7	3 599	—	45	15	36	24	1 329	2.75	1 000
Missoula	76 016	50.4	7.4	73.4	8.1	27.5	73 532	139	1 358	302	644	2 734	28 019	2.62	19 006
Musselshell	4 428	49.7	8.5	70.3	15.7	32.6	4 399	2	13	3	23	20	1 698	2.60	1 214
Park	12 660	50.1	7.2	72.8	14.5	32.7	12 561	2	62	18	71	142	4 924	2.54	3 522
Petroleum	655	45.6	8.7	68.2	10.1	30.0	645	1	5	4	—	—	232	2.82	186
Phillips	5 367	49.1	9.0	68.9	13.7	29.6	4 971	—	362	13	28	87	1 916	2.76	1 414
Pondera	6 731	50.3	9.3	68.1	12.6	30.3	6 050	1	655	7	63	71	2 334	2.85	1 773
Powder River	2 520	49.0	9.4	69.3	10.1	30.0	2 475	—	33	6	15	28	889	2.80	713
Powell	6 958	45.9	6.7	72.4	11.4	30.9	6 735	12	169	15	58	698	2 318	2.70	1 707
Prairie	1 836	51.4	7.4	71.1	17.9	34.5	1 799	—	24	6	29	23	667	2.72	504
Ravalli	22 493	50.3	7.5	69.2	13.3	32.4	21 996	37	160	57	305	410	8 008	2.76	6 218
Richland	12 243	48.4	10.3	68.6	10.2	27.1	11 949	5	114	16	266	80	4 289	2.84	3 234
Roosevelt	10 467	50.5	10.0	65.6	10.1	27.2	6 527	—	3 865	36	67	107	3 388	3.06	2 585
Rosebud	9 899	48.7	11.5	62.8	5.9	25.2	7 377	8	2 433	35	157	131	3 188	3.06	2 383
Sanders	8 675	49.2	8.6	69.4	13.6	32.0	8 241	6	393	21	81	90	3 180	2.70	2 369
Sheridan	5 414	50.1	7.9	73.2	15.4	33.4	5 346	5	38	19	30	119	2 016	2.63	1 514
Silver Bow	38 092	51.2	6.9	71.6	14.9	32.0	37 106	42	539	135	827	593	14 605	2.57	9 928
Stillwater	5 598	49.9	7.9	71.5	15.9	33.4	5 558	—	31	—	17	76	2 072	2.67	1 569
Sweet Grass	3 216	48.6	7.3	73.1	18.9	36.1	3 195	—	14	6	5	48	1 236	2.56	874
Teton	6 491	49.8	8.8	69.9	14.5	33.5	6 398	—	81	4	26	72	2 316	2.77	1 772
Toole	5 559	50.5	9.4	69.8	11.8	29.9	5 468	1	83	3	33	44	2 048	2.69	1 490
Treasure	981	50.1	7.1	70.3	13.1	33.0	958	—	4	1	34	—	357	2.75	280
Valley	10 250	49.6	8.9	67.8	11.3	29.4	9 292	5	890	36	98	148	3 671	2.75	2 677
Wheatland	2 359	50.7	8.1	71.4	15.5	34.1	2 345	—	8	3	14	29	883	2.64	639
Wibaux	1 476	48.0	7.7	67.5	13.6	30.1	1 466	—	5	—	7	33	510	2.83	362
Yellowstone	108 035	51.0	8.3	70.7	9.1	28.6	103 546	289	2 268	372	2 891	1 873	39 891	2.66	28 684
Yellowstone National Park	275	44.0	4.4	77.8	7.6	29.0	270	—	1	4	1	—	124	2.22	65
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Albertan town	368	46.7	10.9	69.0	9.2	29.8	352	—	7	3	7	—	143	2.57	101
Anacanda—Deer Lodge County	12 518	49.7	6.4	71.2	14.3	32.3	12 170	40	247	24	136	903	4 421	2.63	3 166
Bainville town	245	51.0	11.0	67.8	18.0	29.9	228	—	16	—	3	—	89	2.75	69
Baker city	2 354	50.4	9.5	67.9	11.3	28.1	2 336	—	9	5	11	28	853	2.73	618
Bearcreek town	61	55.7	11.5	72.1	26.2	33.8	61	—	—	—	—	—	23	2.65	17
Belgrade town	2 336	50.0	12.6	65.4	6.0	25.9	2 316	3	14	1	5	—	790	2.96	646
Belt city	825	52.0	6.8	70.9	18.8	35.2	803	—	14	4	4	—	327	2.52	217
Big Sandy town	835	51.6	8.0	73.1	21.2	36.2	827	1	7	—	2	38	321	2.48	223
Big Timber city	1 690	50.5	7.0	75.5	25.6	41.7	1 669	—	14	6	2	48	717	2.29	452
Billings city	66 798	51.9	7.3	73.7	10.8	29.4	63 555	251	1 560	279	2 064	1 656	26 265	2.48	17 463
Boulder town	1 441	49.7	7.1	72.8	7.1	28.3	1 363	—	61	12	23	247	483	2.47	301
Bazeman city	21 645	48.8	5.2	83.2	8.0	23.6	21 038	33	339	134	218	3 713	7 512	2.39	4 135
Bridger town	724	55.0	6.6	72.7	19.2	38.5	719	—	—	—	7	—	299	2.42	204
Broadus town	712	50.3	8.1	71.3	14.3	31.3	693	—	13	6	—	28	270	2.53	191
Broadview town	120	50.0	15.0	65.8	8.3	29.5	120	—	—	—	—	—	42	2.86	36
Brackton town	374	51.1	11.5	51.6	4.3	18.7	50	—	324	—	—				



Table 1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

## INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.

Choteau city .....	1 798	51.8	7.1	75.1	23.8	41.2	1 736	—	55	—	13	72	741	2.33	473
Circle town .....	931	49.9	9.6	67.0	12.6	29.4	930	—	—	1	—	24	331	2.74	238
Clyde Park town .....	283	45.6	7.1	67.1	12.7	31.4	282	—	—	—	—	—	104	2.72	76
Columbia Falls city .....	3 112	50.9	9.4	66.2	8.2	27.7	3 036	4	59	8	20	—	1 100	2.83	831
Columbus town .....	1 439	52.5	7.4	73.6	23.1	37.9	1 428	—	11	—	2	76	555	2.46	386
Conrad city .....	3 074	52.2	8.0	70.2	16.3	32.6	3 012	—	50	4	33	71	1 147	2.62	813
Culbertson town .....	887	51.1	7.9	73.2	16.7	32.2	855	—	31	—	5	27	335	2.57	235
Cut Bank city .....	3 688	51.5	7.8	71.8	13.8	32.5	3 396	3	277	4	14	51	1 442	2.52	1 027
Dorby town .....	581	50.8	9.0	68.7	13.4	32.1	564	—	14	2	23	—	232	2.50	161
Deer Lodge city .....	4 023	52.1	7.6	70.2	13.9	31.8	3 959	—	44	11	23	75	1 511	2.61	1 074
Denton town .....	356	49.7	7.9	77.0	20.5	38.1	348	—	8	—	—	—	150	2.37	107
Dillon city .....	3 976	51.1	6.8	75.5	16.5	30.8	3 918	4	35	12	19	281	1 556	2.37	951
Dodson town .....	158	55.1	11.4	65.2	11.4	30.0	119	—	34	—	—	—	57	2.77	46
Drummond town .....	414	47.8	8.5	72.5	16.2	31.9	409	—	4	—	1	—	173	2.39	109
Dutton town .....	359	49.0	8.1	69.1	15.9	33.1	352	—	7	—	4	—	133	2.70	100
East Helena town .....	1 647	49.7	7.3	69.5	12.0	31.0	1 624	1	15	—	9	—	621	2.65	454
Etaloka town .....	620	54.2	6.0	73.2	23.4	38.2	616	—	4	—	4	15	263	2.30	168
Ennis town .....	660	52.1	7.0	77.3	20.8	33.8	659	—	1	—	16	21	259	2.47	185
Eureka town .....	1 119	52.1	8.8	68.5	13.0	30.2	1 081	4	19	3	14	25	409	2.67	299
Fairfield town .....	650	53.2	7.4	76.2	24.2	43.6	648	—	1	1	1	—	287	2.26	196
Fairview city .....	1 366	47.3	11.6	67.5	11.6	25.5	1 336	—	18	—	22	—	481	2.84	349
Floresville town .....	142	47.9	6.3	78.2	20.4	42.0	142	—	—	—	—	—	60	2.37	41
Forsyth city .....	2 553	50.8	10.1	69.4	12.1	29.2	2 494	1	27	19	69	42	932	2.69	658
Fort Benton city .....	1 693	50.6	7.0	73.2	17.8	35.1	1 684	—	6	1	5	101	638	2.50	447
Froid town .....	323	50.5	6.2	73.4	15.8	32.8	316	—	7	—	1	—	127	2.54	93
Fromberg town .....	469	48.2	8.5	70.6	22.4	33.9	461	—	8	—	3	—	177	2.65	126
Geroldine town .....	305	46.2	6.6	70.8	14.4	32.7	305	—	—	—	3	—	120	2.54	82
Glasgow city .....	4 455	52.1	8.0	70.9	15.6	31.8	4 248	4	168	23	39	98	1 757	2.48	1 152
Glendive city .....	5 978	50.8	8.2	71.6	11.8	28.5	5 907	3	38	18	31	113	2 288	2.56	1 551
Gross Ronge town .....	139	49.6	8.6	74.1	20.9	37.2	139	—	—	—	—	—	64	2.17	40
Great Falls city .....	56 725	51.3	7.4	72.3	11.5	30.4	53 608	356	2 132	279	824	1 073	21 879	2.54	15 068
Hamilton city .....	2 661	56.6	5.8	79.4	32.2	47.4	2 591	5	17	29	32	103	1 254	2.04	704
Hardin city .....	3 300	52.2	8.8	69.6	13.6	29.1	2 758	1	437	7	141	72	1 244	2.59	864
Harlem city .....	1 023	50.2	9.1	70.0	16.3	30.6	723	1	296	—	2	65	362	2.65	251
Harlowton city .....	1 181	52.5	6.6	77.0	20.6	41.4	1 171	—	5	2	5	29	498	2.31	336
Havre city .....	10 891	51.3	8.3	73.0	10.2	27.7	10 182	6	590	65	79	452	4 069	2.57	2 786
Helena city .....	23 938	52.4	6.9	73.7	11.4	29.5	23 277	37	392	99	216	1 046	9 475	2.42	5 911
Hingham town .....	186	48.9	9.1	76.9	17.2	41.5	184	—	2	—	—	—	81	2.30	58
Hobson town .....	261	49.8	3.8	68.2	10.3	31.7	255	—	3	—	3	—	95	2.75	73
Hot Springs town .....	601	53.6	4.8	83.9	37.9	56.5	552	2	45	1	2	25	294	1.96	169
Hyshom town .....	449	51.0	6.0	72.4	16.0	33.8	435	—	4	—	12	—	172	2.61	128
Ismay town .....	31	38.7	3.2	74.2	29.0	42.5	31	—	—	—	—	—	14	2.21	7
Joliet town .....	580	54.5	11.0	70.9	21.0	33.1	570	3	—	7	1	—	234	2.48	165
Jordan town .....	485	53.2	9.9	73.8	17.5	34.4	482	—	3	—	—	7	209	2.29	133
Judith Gap city .....	213	46.0	10.8	67.1	8.9	28.2	213	—	—	—	—	—	77	2.77	56
Kalispell city .....	10 648	53.5	7.2	73.9	16.9	32.4	10 455	8	103	38	77	155	4 396	2.39	2 838
Kevin town .....	208	49.5	8.2	74.5	18.3	36.5	204	—	4	—	—	—	85	2.45	63
Lourel city .....	5 481	51.7	9.4	70.3	12.6	29.7	5 408	—	27	3	55	29	2 040	2.67	1 541
Lovino town .....	164	53.7	6.7	76.8	20.1	36.3	157	5	—	—	2	—	73	2.25	47
Lewistown city .....	7 104	52.5	6.9	73.7	20.8	35.6	6 983	7	82	16	46	454	2 716	2.45	1 808
Libby city .....	2 748	52.3	7.2	70.8	13.8	30.9	2 699	1	28	12	17	92	1 030	2.58	698
Lima town .....	272	53.3	10.3	72.4	16.9	32.6	257	—	15	—	—	—	108	2.52	73
Livingston city .....	6 994	51.7	6.6	74.5	18.1	34.4	6 932	1	39	9	41	141	2 843	2.41	1 926
Lodge Gross town .....	771	53.4	16.0	57.5	4.5	20.9	133	—	630	—	27	—	184	4.19	152
Molto city .....	2 367	51.4	9.0	71.0	17.7	32.0	2 254	—	99	11	12	60	918	2.51	636
Monhattan town .....	988	49.1	8.6	69.7	13.1	29.8	978	—	6	—	—	—	365	2.71	290
Medicine Lake town .....	408	51.7	8.8	70.3	13.5	31.2	386	—	20	—	4	—	161	2.53	109
Melstone town .....	238	49.6	10.9	60.5	8.8	24.5	236	—	1	1	—	—	76	3.13	60
Miles City city .....	9 602	52.0	7.9	72.0	14.1	30.9	9 389	2	135	25	174	106	3 779	2.51	2 506
Missoula city .....	33 388	50.8	6.1	79.8	11.0	27.0	32 181	90	521	162	297	2 523	13 604	2.27	7 307
Moore town .....	229	48.5	9.2	67.2	14.8	28.6	228	—	—	—	—	—	82	2.79	60
Nashua town .....	495	51.3	7.3	70.1	13.3	32.3	462	—	33	—	—	—	202	2.45	127
Neihart town .....	91	42.9	3.3	79.1	8.8	33.8	89	—	2	—	—	—	47	1.94	24
Opheim town .....	210	49.5	8.1	70.5	11.4	32.5	203	—	7	—	2	—	78	2.69	55
Outlook town .....	122	51.6	9.0	71.3	10.7	32.9	122	—	—	—	—	—	50	2.44	34
Philipsburg town .....	1 138	50.9	7.6	69.9	17.5	35.2	1 126	—	9	1	5	12	423	2.66	309
Plains town .....	1 116	51.7	10.0	69.3	16.8	32.2	1 104	—	8	4	1	12	427	2.59	307
Plentywood city .....	2 476	52.5	8.0	75.0	19.2	32.9	2 443	2	9	18	23	119	955	2.47	662
Plevno town .....	191	48.2	6.8	71.2	15.2	33.3	186	—	—	1	—	—	73	2.62	49
Polson city .....	2 798	53.8	8.4	73.5	21.2	32.7	2 589	14	185	4	6	105	1 175	2.29	722
Poplar city .....	995	51.3	11.0	68.7	9.8	27.7	541	—	447	—	4	—	365	2.73	248
Red Lodge city .....	1 896	54.2	5.5	81.0	28.9	44.5	1 887	—	7	—	4	107	837	2.14	496
Rexford town .....	130	46.2	5.4	73.1	10.0	36.9	121	—	9	—	—	—	46	2.83	37
Richey town .....	417	48.7	8.9	70.0	15.8	31.8	415	—	2	—	1	—	159	2.62	111
Ronan city .....	1 530	54.8	7.9	74.5	23.3	34.4	1 280	1	248	—	25	78	604	2.40	395
Roundup city .....	2 119	51.4	8.8	75.2	21.6	36.0	2 099	2	8	2	17	20	923	2.27	593
Ryegate town .....	273	51.3	4.8	74.0	22.7	43.3	272	—	1	—	—	—	110	2.48	79
Soco town .....	252	53.2	7.5	78.2	23.4	41.8	246	—	6	—	—	—	122	2.07	66
St. Ignofius town .....	877	53.4	12.0	66.1	13.9	26.2	500	1	371	—	13	7	303	2.87	206
Scobey city .....	1 382	52.7	7.5	75.7	22.1	40.0	1 370	—	7	1	3	48	558	2.39	386

Table 1. **Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

**INCORPORATED PLACES — Con.**

Superior town	1 054	49.9	8.9	69.1	13.8	28.7	1 028	—	19	4	6	24	393	2.62	270
Terry city	929	53.7	7.4	71.9	22.2	37.0	912	—	11	6	9	23	365	2.48	248
Thompson Falls town	1 478	49.6	9.3	70.4	12.0	30.2	1 466	1	3	5	8	—	580	2.55	399
Three Forks town	1 247	49.2	5.7	73.7	16.5	34.7	1 220	—	15	4	6	—	499	2.50	352
Townsend city	1 587	51.2	8.9	69.6	14.9	31.1	1 561	1	16	3	6	1	586	2.71	442
Troy town	1 088	52.5	11.0	65.3	11.0	27.3	1 064	—	14	3	14	—	390	2.79	282
Twin Bridges town	437	53.3	6.2	76.2	23.1	42.1	436	—	1	—	3	—	210	2.08	123
Valier town	640	50.3	10.0	69.7	15.8	32.0	608	1	31	—	9	—	253	2.53	186
Virginio City town	192	50.5	11.5	78.1	16.1	30.9	188	—	4	—	2	—	81	2.37	53
Walkerville city	887	51.6	7.1	71.9	17.6	34.0	884	—	2	1	7	—	349	2.54	238
Westby town	291	52.6	11.0	68.7	16.5	30.1	289	—	2	—	3	—	108	2.69	78
West Yellowstone town	735	49.0	7.5	64.4	6.4	28.1	732	—	—	1	8	1	281	2.61	202
Whitefish city	3 703	51.1	6.7	76.1	13.9	31.4	3 635	3	22	18	39	111	1 510	2.38	954
Whitehall town	1 030	52.7	7.7	70.3	19.3	35.3	1 012	—	14	2	3	—	426	2.42	283
White Sulphur Springs city	1 302	48.8	6.0	71.0	13.2	33.0	1 297	—	2	—	6	30	482	2.64	342
Wibaux town	782	49.5	7.2	73.7	17.9	32.3	773	—	4	—	6	33	311	2.41	188
Winifred town	155	47.1	6.5	71.6	15.5	29.8	154	—	—	—	3	—	69	2.25	39
Winnett town	207	49.3	4.3	70.5	15.0	35.3	207	—	—	—	—	—	89	2.33	61
Wolf Point city	3 074	52.4	9.2	69.7	12.6	28.8	2 328	—	709	23	22	61	1 131	2.66	788

<sup>1</sup>Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.

<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

The State	328 465	315 015	10 797	283 742	194 580	89 162	6 564	10 784	15 084	55 351	46 400	13 856	25 992	165	11.0
SMSA'S															
Billings, Mont.	42 756	42 702	855	39 891	26 920	12 971	606	889	657	13 062	58 100	1 220	6 141	203	9.4
Great Falls, Mont.	32 199	31 885	873	29 385	18 746	10 639	597	825	1 006	6 312	47 400	1 471	3 642	176	11.9
COUNTIES															
Beaverhead	3 741	3 456	210	2 987	1 930	1 057	119	141	188	385	42 300	244	104	124	10.7
Big Horn	3 867	3 719	204	3 293	2 128	1 165	141	453	255	254	34 300	268	92	125	8.6
Blaine	2 583	2 540	153	2 257	1 470	787	89	218	207	158	31 100	260	49	101	9.6
Broadwater	1 449	1 309	61	1 140	887	253	25	58	85	116	36 800	36	34	142	11.5
Carbon	4 360	3 660	170	3 096	2 324	772	73	111	229	374	36 900	140	68	128	12.4
Carter	795	775	41	651	528	123	25	24	85	16	18 500	26	9	104	14.6
Cascade	32 199	31 885	873	29 385	18 746	10 639	597	825	1 006	6 312	47 400	1 471	3 642	176	11.9
Chouteau	2 689	2 567	87	2 169	1 607	562	34	60	215	162	30 600	103	20	112	7.1
Custer	5 473	5 407	183	4 901	3 313	1 588	126	126	297	643	39 000	237	361	159	11.3
Daniels	1 303	1 251	118	1 046	839	207	31	31	190	76	24 700	42	15	118	11.2
Dawson	4 637	4 596	134	4 182	3 095	1 087	58	118	220	647	42 900	122	330	170	6.6
Deer Lodge	5 199	4 970	98	4 421	3 223	1 198	50	161	873	319	27 400	548	93	97	17.9
Fallon	1 519	1 492	28	1 317	1 005	312	20	35	121	143	35 600	63	30	138	13.8
Fergus	5 392	5 239	242	4 714	3 443	1 271	127	157	439	484	33 300	230	137	129	9.2
Flathead	22 485	20 707	764	18 790	13 904	4 886	544	748	539	3 865	47 900	524	1 593	176	11.5
Gallatin	17 173	16 509	311	14 923	8 861	6 062	216	384	198	3 567	59 800	511	2 514	194	7.1
Garfield	868	706	48	589	454	135	17	33	56	11	21 800	17	10	123	8.8
Glacier	4 002	3 733	188	3 435	2 297	1 138	152	386	290	401	37 900	355	99	115	5.6
Golden Valley	472	447	51	364	287	77	28	25	50	8	21 800	20	1	89	4.9
Granite	1 635	1 149	38	998	757	241	21	44	177	62	23 800	77	11	98	19.9
Hill	7 194	6 961	193	6 305	4 111	2 194	119	296	286	1 122	45 700	352	558	157	8.2
Jefferson	2 867	2 680	116	2 362	1 880	482	77	94	137	456	45 400	95	47	138	13.5
Judith Basin	1 360	1 238	126	955	693	262	22	42	104	37	27 300	49	4	102	9.0
Lake	9 038	7 690	210	6 627	4 918	1 709	120	356	322	1 095	45 000	351	230	134	10.5
Lewis and Clark	18 571	17 412	361	16 066	11 015	5 051	261	416	373	3 772	49 700	627	1 968	185	10.8
Liberty	1 154	1 002	71	835	595	240	35	34	81	53	29 700	48	20	125	13.0
Lincoln	7 018	6 789	440	6 063	4 527	1 536	268	401	351	965	42 800	288	175	138	10.6
McCone	1 121	1 064	43	896	718	178	25	44	66	64	33 300	24	17	132	23.3
Madison	2 741	2 482	120	2 096	1 503	593	59	76	157	247	38 200	107	37	116	5.1
Meagher	1 201	1 065	195	771	554	217	49	45	93	48	27 000	39	14	117	11.4
Mineral	1 646	1 529	121	1 329	957	372	73	77	64	120	39 300	98	24	119	15.1
Missoula	30 534	29 845	692	28 019	17 020	10 999	560	1 008	362	8 176	60 900	775	4 832	195	7.9
Musselshell	2 039	1 986	166	1 698	1 297	401	90	76	309	61	22 900	115	29	115	7.6
Park	5 966	5 473	126	4 924	3 517	1 407	79	118	260	740	41 100	280	227	144	11.3
Petroleum	306	283	24	232	164	68	13	13	44	1	15 200	10	—	82	20.9
Phillips	2 514	2 316	132	1 916	1 375	541	63	77	213	180	32 600	101	86	135	13.7
Pondera	2 702	2 636	111	2 334	1 613	721	62	113	238	206	30 600	108	72	131	15.2
Powder River	1 123	1 080	65	889	661	228	29	35	23	42	36 300	23	32	153	10.6
Powell	2 830	2 587	71	2 318	1 667	651	51	81	204	197	33 200	140	59	124	16.5
Prairie	808	777	56	667	523	144	19	18	141	16	20 500	41	3	102	12.7
Ravalli	9 133	8 771	343	8 008	6 247	1 761	214	399	206	1 532	48 200	260	300	148	10.0
Richland	4 690	4 635	151	4 289	2 956	1 333	81	186	193	768	48 100	177	479	188	5.1
Roosevelt	3 809	3 744	170	3 388	2 278	1 110	79	297	406	243	30 200	355	108	118	7.5
Rosebud	3 787	3 711	149	3 188	2 156	1 032	91	306	133	333	42 100	224	223	150	13.3
Sanders	3 843	3 611	307	3 180	2 445	735	192	184	291	232	32 300	238	27	105	12.1
Sheridan	2 416	2 335	120	2 016	1 536	480	41	35	187	243	35 300	72	105	157	12.1
Silver Bow	16 071	16 031	414	14 605	10 297	4 308	302	395	2 198	2 053	31 600	1 641	524	113	14.5
Stillwater	2 681	2 481	107	2 072	1 547	525	40	54	108	335	43 700	95	38	135	9.5
Sweet Grass	1 479	1 374	50	1 236	882	354	27	33	77	138	34 500	83	16	115	7.3
Teton	2 747	2 605	156	2 316	1 740	576	122	142	146	189	34 900	87	29	129	12.2
Toole	2 432	2 415	134	2 048	1 438	610	64	94	291	172	29 000	100	66	134	13.8
Treasure	462	408	17	357	249	108	9	9	36	16	26 500	10	6	133	11.5
Valley	5 611	5 325	199	3 671	2 372	1 299	58	131	333	381	37 600	216	261	156	39.9
Wheatland	1 140	1 040	73	883	674	209	50	46	219	22	19 400	73	5	96	21.1
Wibaux	680	674	96	510	389	121	9	20	46	24	25 100	21	10	131	14.2
Yellowstone	42 756	42 702	855	39 891	26 920	12 971	606	889	657	13 062	58 100	1 220	6 141	203	9.4
Yellowstone National Park	154	141	15	124	48	76	12	6	9	7	32 500	19	8	123	1.3
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Albertan town	179	179	16	143	91	52	11	11	12	6	32 900	13	1	128	18.8
Anacanda-Deer Lodge County	5 199	4 970	98	4 421	3 223	1 198	50	161	873	319	27 400	548	93	97	17.9
Bainville town	103	97	4	89	71	18	3	1	27	3	13 300	5	4	125	14.3
Baker city	983	977	8	853	624	229	6	22	85	126	37 000	47	27	144	17.3
Bearcreek town	30	28	1	23	22	1	1	2	7	—	22 500	—	—	—	—
Belgrade town	865	865	1	790	586	204	1	21	7	256	50 700	14	101	205	11.7
Belt city	344	343	4	327	252	75	4	10	65	39	27 500	19	14	140	13.8
Big Sandy town	377	363	5	321	246	75	4	5	57	41	30 000	23	9	113	17.6
Big Timber city	793	787	21	717	502	215	8	10	66	102	33 600	72	13	115	10.4
Billings city	28 000	27 992	582	26 265	16 205	10 060	479	464	369	8 539	57 800	1 012	4 849	200	8.9
Boulder town	534	532	10	483	335	148	9	21	29	26	33 200	19	12	151	12.4
Bazeman city	7 971	7 963	141	7 512	3 135	4 377	121	183	70	1 617	59 800	379	2 004	196	5.5
Bridger town	346	346	5	299	214	85	2	6	39	32	32 700	29	10	126	



Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

**INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.**

Choteau city	835	827	16	741	511	230	13	19	69	81	34 500	51	17	130	16.4
Circle town	419	415	6	331	250	81	5	12	47	47	33 300	18	11	133	36.2
Clyde Park town	119	119	3	104	87	17	1	7	22	4	29 300	1	1	158	10.5
Columbia Falls city	1 171	1 170	15	1 100	742	358	9	53	46	208	43 100	46	121	176	8.7
Columbus town	602	602	3	555	415	140	2	13	38	107	39 300	39	7	132	8.5
Conrad city	1 294	1 291	18	1 147	773	374	12	28	120	157	33 500	56	64	137	19.0
Culbertson town	382	368	21	335	245	90	16	8	45	36	32 300	20	12	130	5.3
Cut Bank city	1 577	1 571	30	1 442	1 063	379	21	33	122	271	40 800	107	60	134	11.7
Dorby town	278	270	15	232	149	83	1	14	14	9	32 100	11	10	133	25.9
Deer Lodge city	1 674	1 669	28	1 511	1 067	444	18	44	150	127	33 100	108	47	126	18.1
Denton town	168	164	—	150	113	37	—	—	32	11	24 300	16	—	88	17.8
Oillon city	1 697	1 691	91	1 556	945	611	65	46	97	236	41 600	193	74	122	10.4
Oodson town	79	78	1	57	46	11	1	2	25	—	11 300	7	—	79	8.3
Orummond town	188	186	1	173	114	59	1	8	22	8	26 300	27	5	97	16.9
Outton town	177	177	4	133	109	24	1	5	31	7	26 400	9	—	104	17.2
East Helena town	659	657	16	621	484	137	9	22	47	97	40 200	17	44	166	9.9
Ekoloko town	313	309	9	263	207	56	4	7	77	10	18 400	26	5	94	22.2
Ennis town	314	311	1	259	165	94	1	8	11	60	49 600	8	19	155	5.1
Eureka town	459	456	6	409	277	132	2	15	51	53	34 000	51	6	115	12.0
Fairfield town	315	311	7	287	219	68	4	4	29	30	33 100	14	6	139	9.3
Fairview city	536	533	12	481	327	154	8	25	64	38	32 500	23	74	213	3.1
Flaxville town	68	65	2	60	46	14	1	1	27	1	11 000	2	—	113	—
Farsyth city	1 053	1 047	26	932	697	235	18	41	48	172	42 300	49	76	157	13.3
Fart Benton city	724	715	11	638	488	150	9	13	74	96	35 600	36	9	124	10.2
Froid town	143	143	4	127	93	34	3	6	39	2	17 500	9	3	113	2.9
Fromberg town	204	202	2	177	145	32	1	13	28	21	30 500	5	2	153	22.0
Geroldine town	150	140	8	120	86	34	1	4	29	3	21 500	16	—	91	8.1
Glasgow city	1 988	1 979	54	1 757	1 094	663	12	50	123	271	41 300	115	131	149	11.8
Glendive city	2 479	2 466	43	2 288	1 506	782	27	51	125	380	41 700	107	245	165	7.1
Gross Range town	82	82	6	64	45	19	—	—	17	1	20 500	5	—	106	13.6
Great Falls city	24 000	23 977	687	21 879	13 831	8 048	445	485	632	5 218	47 800	1 307	2 681	169	14.2
Hamilton city	1 371	1 371	34	1 254	768	486	21	25	53	157	38 200	146	74	128	9.2
Hardin city	1 360	1 347	24	1 244	793	451	20	58	68	168	40 300	69	70	154	5.8
Harlem city	400	394	6	362	254	108	6	22	79	35	25 100	31	5	122	7.7
Harlowton city	592	584	4	498	383	115	3	5	161	21	20 600	60	3	93	30.7
Havre city	4 433	4 420	79	4 069	2 508	1 561	60	94	79	907	48 300	189	495	163	8.9
Helena city	10 241	10 236	165	9 475	5 495	3 980	136	152	163	2 399	51 200	518	1 665	187	10.6
Hingham town	102	102	4	81	63	18	—	1	24	3	21 300	8	—	84	—
Hobson town	118	117	2	95	74	21	1	5	12	4	33 000	3	2	118	12.5
Hot Springs town	340	331	19	294	204	90	10	7	72	11	22 200	39	2	104	14.3
Hysham town	196	193	5	172	127	45	2	4	32	15	27 300	9	4	132	16.7
Ismay town	20	15	2	14	11	3	1	—	6	1	10 800	—	—	—	—
Joliet town	274	274	2	234	179	55	—	8	20	40	41 300	10	7	145	14.1
Jordan town	241	240	4	209	151	58	3	5	52	6	20 500	15	10	124	15.9
Judith Gap city	91	88	2	77	50	27	—	4	18	—	18 100	8	—	110	3.6
Kalispell city	4 772	4 762	107	4 396	2 762	1 634	90	91	167	865	43 700	258	596	169	10.1
Kevin town	103	102	3	85	62	23	—	1	44	1	10 000—	16	—	71	20.7
Laurel city	2 235	2 233	37	2 040	1 514	526	21	54	81	472	44 800	81	147	158	17.8
Lavino town	91	89	4	73	53	20	2	3	17	3	22 500	11	1	88	9.1
Lewistown city	2 942	2 935	91	2 716	1 927	789	58	56	290	352	34 000	169	127	135	10.6
Libby city	1 114	1 114	15	1 030	653	377	10	31	70	129	38 100	70	51	151	10.5
Limo town	163	161	2	108	83	25	—	10	47	3	14 200	7	—	130	28.6
Livingston city	3 120	3 109	43	2 843	1 902	941	22	52	196	434	38 800	225	193	142	10.6
Lodge Grass town	216	213	15	184	123	61	5	55	45	3	22 300	31	1	91	11.6
Molto city	1 030	1 029	12	918	620	298	7	27	95	158	37 800	64	74	151	14.4
Monhattan town	402	402	17	365	281	84	6	16	27	78	41 100	15	13	149	9.7
Medicine Lake town	198	191	2	161	118	43	—	4	37	15	26 500	15	1	110	30.6
Melstone town	85	82	1	76	55	21	1	9	24	1	11 400	7	1	107	8.7
Miles City city	4 174	4 165	145	3 779	2 487	1 292	106	75	269	517	38 200	212	333	158	11.7
Missoula city	14 545	14 513	352	13 604	6 510	7 094	315	303	160	3 183	56 000	624	3 189	193	7.6
Moore town	96	96	2	82	60	22	1	3	13	2	23 100	7	—	105	15.4
Nashua town	241	241	1	202	141	61	—	3	54	11	21 500	28	—	98	17.6
Neihart town	165	161	10	147	103	44	9	2	9	2	22 500	8	3	110	8.3
Opheim town	109	109	4	78	63	15	1	4	34	1	12 500	5	—	123	34.8
Outlook town	63	62	4	50	37	13	1	3	7	5	32 500	10	—	69	7.1
Phillipsburg town	505	483	5	423	335	88	3	14	144	19	18 800	38	3	96	22.8
Plains town	465	456	4	427	307	120	4	14	52	38	32 300	44	5	110	9.8
Plentywood city	1 046	1 037	9	955	682	273	7	11	69	197	41 300	28	97	169	10.5
Plevna town	84	81	—	73	59	14	—	3	30	4	15 800	7	—	90	6.7
Polson city	1 343	1 330	11	1 175	715	460	5	30	80	134	36 000	101	127	156	11.0
Poplar city	391	388	7	365	225	140	5	36	62	13	25 100	16	24	156	4.1
Red Lodge city	1 100	1 003	29	837	581	256	20	10	72	124	36 100	61	35	130	9.5
Rexford town	46	46	1	46	39	7	1	4	6	7	40 000	5	—	75	—
Richey town	172	172	2	159	128	31	2	9	57	4	17 000	6	4	118	11.4
Ronan city	683	681	21	604	406	198	9	25	71	66	33 800	42	13	133	8.8
Roundup city	1 078	1 076	40	923	654	269	15	18	195	56	25 600	100	24	116	8.8
Ryegate town	131	128	6	110	91	19	1	5	29	5	22 200	6	—	100	—
Saco town	149	143	1	122	84	38	1	4	52	1	11 000	11	1	107	11.6
St. Ignace town	345	343	3	303	188	115	2	26	59	15	26 000	36	9	125	12.9
Scobey city	658	657	38	558	439	119	14	9	129	72	28 000	30	14	126	16.2
Shelby city	1 367	1 358	27	1 218	818	400	14	31	149	157	33 000	67	59	139	14.5
Sheridan town	295	293	11	268	196	72	6	7	25	31	35 300	30	4	99	7.7
Sidney city	2 303	2 301	32	2 187	1 384	803	24	68	91	532	50 000	113	357	194	5.6
Stanford town	285	284	10	250	174	76	3	5	47	22	28 800	35	—	97	11.6
Stevensville town	496	495	5	458	323	135	3	14	16	91	43 100	18	35		

Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

**INCORPORATED PLACES — Con.**

Superior town -----	442	436	20	393	268	125	6	14	15	41	38 000	35	15	124	8.1
Terry city -----	409	405	10	365	281	84	5	9	98	15	22 000	30	3	105	16.0
Thompson Falls town -----	618	617	6	580	404	176	5	22	30	54	38 300	67	5	108	5.9
Three Forks town -----	553	553	1	499	375	124	—	11	51	40	33 700	30	9	123	8.8
Townsend city -----	657	642	6	586	460	126	5	23	51	61	36 200	23	25	147	14.3
Troy town -----	421	421	11	390	263	127	5	30	38	37	31 800	45	15	111	3.8
Twin Bridges town -----	233	233	5	210	153	57	3	4	33	17	28 600	22	1	108	5.0
Volter town -----	276	274	7	253	184	69	3	5	68	20	22 000	18	4	114	12.7
Virginia City town -----	123	102	4	81	51	30	1	2	15	9	28 800	13	3	91	11.8
Wolkerville city -----	382	380	7	349	291	58	1	13	170	5	15 900	26	3	90	7.9
Westby town -----	136	135	9	108	78	30	2	5	25	6	21 500	8	2	118	18.9
West Yellowstone town -----	433	334	—	281	162	119	—	15	3	31	57 900	5	48	194	17.4
Whitefish city -----	1 699	1 673	22	1 510	953	557	18	28	62	231	41 600	73	214	185	13.5
Whitehall town -----	489	488	8	426	314	112	6	9	43	53	32 500	52	5	99	15.8
White Sulphur Springs city -----	574	567	20	482	359	123	12	19	74	43	28 000	33	13	117	8.2
Wibaux town -----	347	347	6	311	223	88	3	8	46	21	24 800	20	10	133	16.2
Winifred town -----	79	78	5	69	51	18	2	2	24	2	18 300	9	—	84	—
Winnett town -----	116	115	5	89	73	16	2	3	44	1	15 000	8	—	86	52.9
Wolf Point city -----	1 252	1 250	39	1 131	720	411	14	56	98	153	37 300	102	55	134	11.6



Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.)

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over— Percent living in different State in 1975			Persons 16 years and over						
								Civilian labor force				Workers		
								Unemployed		Percent of civilian labor force	Total	Means of trans- portation to work		
	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Persons 5 years and over— Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Persons 25 years old and over— Percent high school graduates	Total	Total	Total	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in car- pools	
The State	5 476	7.9	32 365	6.7	15.0	164 502	74.4	585 375	357 846	29 530	8.3	325 079	76.9	17.3
<b>SMSA'S</b>														
Billings, Mont.	684	6.7	4 481	7.8	14.8	22 692	76.6	80 349	52 956	3 549	6.7	48 365	85.7	17.5
Great Falls, Mont.	495	4.8	3 419	7.3	18.6	17 076	75.2	60 348	35 469	2 750	7.8	36 427	87.0	18.5
<b>COUNTIES</b>														
Beaverhead	8	—	228	3.5	11.0	1 604	75.8	6 143	3 808	209	5.5	3 521	67.4	13.5
Big Horn	1 029	7.5	2 183	1.7	11.0	2 853	65.1	7 571	4 654	692	14.9	3 855	73.6	21.1
Blaine	51	3.9	254	5.9	6.3	1 767	68.5	4 916	2 879	134	4.7	2 717	57.3	13.2
Broadwater	8	—	13	15.4	15.3	687	72.6	2 382	1 415	145	10.2	1 249	73.0	21.2
Carbon	37	—	581	5.3	13.2	1 520	69.6	6 126	3 325	204	6.1	3 072	69.6	15.9
Carter	6	—	40	5.0	8.8	384	70.4	1 397	860	9	1.0	829	25.8	5.4
Cascade	495	4.8	3 419	7.3	18.6	17 076	75.2	60 348	35 469	2 750	7.8	36 427	87.0	18.5
Chouteau	16	—	214	10.3	6.7	1 236	76.7	4 544	2 579	62	2.4	2 486	56.2	15.0
Custer	51	—	491	2.0	11.7	2 721	69.2	9 862	6 192	263	4.2	5 879	71.8	13.1
Daniels	3	—	24	—	7.5	570	66.1	2 141	1 136	24	2.1	1 109	53.2	6.3
Dawson	28	—	399	8.3	15.7	2 421	71.3	8 574	5 999	245	4.1	5 622	79.3	18.4
Deer Lodge	40	—	735	5.3	6.7	2 666	66.9	9 566	5 289	443	8.4	4 581	78.2	25.0
Fallon	48	—	208	—	9.6	786	63.7	2 728	1 545	32	2.1	1 488	72.2	17.3
Fergus	73	—	439	6.4	10.4	2 677	72.5	9 846	5 728	325	5.7	5 329	64.6	14.9
Flathead	230	8.3	1 434	7.5	19.1	11 146	76.9	38 174	23 514	3 346	14.2	19 542	81.9	18.2
Gallatin	81	3.7	1 077	4.5	22.0	6 968	84.4	33 877	20 550	1 418	6.9	18 579	70.4	17.7
Garfield	9	—	48	4.2	3.2	335	72.9	1 225	794	11	1.4	772	37.8	4.8
Glacier	185	—	757	4.8	6.2	2 431	67.9	7 352	4 696	402	8.6	4 180	77.3	16.9
Golden Valley	7	—	18	11.1	9.4	255	72.1	741	446	5	1.1	438	35.2	6.6
Gronite	13	—	96	12.5	10.4	575	71.1	2 029	1 087	102	9.4	968	67.0	17.1
Hill	319	11.6	1 126	8.6	8.7	3 758	71.4	13 244	8 302	540	6.5	7 552	76.0	14.7
Jefferson	4	—	77	—	11.9	1 696	72.8	5 078	3 081	183	5.9	2 803	79.6	25.5
Judith Basin	40	2.5	77	—	5.9	600	74.4	1 968	1 158	50	4.3	1 091	50.6	7.3
Lake	155	1.3	1 010	5.5	15.2	4 373	71.6	13 771	7 345	735	10.0	6 439	74.1	17.6
Lewis and Clark	152	30.3	1 229	11.6	13.6	9 080	82.3	32 130	21 655	1 102	5.1	20 226	81.7	22.1
Liberty	47	2.1	180	3.9	5.8	463	68.7	1 743	928	17	1.8	892	45.1	5.0
Lincoln	76	1.3	286	1.7	19.7	4 279	68.9	12 534	7 576	2 086	27.5	5 322	76.5	16.2
McCone	2	100.0	96	6.3	5.6	647	69.5	1 913	1 168	24	2.1	1 138	44.0	8.9
Madison	10	—	127	13.4	18.7	1 049	71.6	4 157	2 537	86	3.4	2 374	54.8	11.2
Meagher	33	15.2	92	2.2	14.0	454	66.4	1 638	1 013	58	5.7	932	58.6	10.0
Mineral	10	50.0	147	7.5	16.5	824	71.8	2 668	1 594	248	15.6	1 313	78.6	22.9
Missoula	518	26.1	2 467	8.6	19.9	14 137	81.3	58 490	37 232	3 968	10.7	32 457	79.5	15.6
Musselshell	3	—	159	2.5	13.0	883	66.2	3 256	1 780	90	5.1	1 649	70.5	19.8
Park	5	—	241	—	16.3	2 540	74.7	9 719	5 642	398	7.1	5 068	68.3	14.1
Petroleum	2	—	—	—	6.9	131	71.9	475	292	3	1.0	289	33.6	1.0
Phillips	9	—	141	—	7.4	1 119	66.0	3 961	2 344	156	6.7	2 177	57.3	12.8
Pondera	19	—	377	6.1	7.1	1 526	68.7	4 856	3 064	189	6.2	2 858	59.2	14.8
Powder River	5	—	71	2.8	12.7	531	73.8	1 836	1 296	15	1.2	1 255	53.8	15.5
Powell	—	—	221	6.3	8.8	1 384	69.0	5 296	2 802	310	11.1	2 439	71.4	20.4
Proirie	6	—	230	17.0	10.8	369	59.5	1 373	752	36	4.8	710	42.8	7.0
Ravalli	133	19.5	574	16.2	22.7	5 249	74.5	16 600	8 856	1 052	11.9	7 646	77.2	22.5
Richland	66	—	481	1.9	19.7	2 440	66.6	8 849	5 744	269	4.7	5 335	77.0	22.2
Roosevelt	185	—	813	—	10.4	2 321	68.4	7 326	4 709	467	9.9	4 138	73.3	13.8
Rosebud	279	—	1 057	11.0	13.2	2 406	72.5	6 620	4 364	236	5.4	4 078	70.4	21.8
Sanders	28	—	226	5.8	22.1	1 973	67.8	6 355	3 209	588	18.3	2 498	66.4	16.7
Sheridan	16	—	380	2.4	7.4	1 038	67.7	4 204	2 422	28	1.2	2 342	59.9	6.8
Silver Bow	127	—	1 777	6.2	7.8	8 060	69.1	28 647	16 330	1 459	8.9	14 402	86.8	18.0
Stillwater	—	—	142	3.5	9.7	1 191	70.9	4 234	2 260	159	7.0	2 033	66.8	14.8
Sweet Grass	—	—	172	1.2	11.9	628	67.3	2 463	1 466	49	3.3	1 390	51.2	9.8
Teton	36	—	443	0.5	6.6	1 358	67.4	4 799	2 730	128	4.7	2 550	52.0	11.4
Toole	—	—	192	30.2	9.9	1 192	71.6	4 103	2 341	83	3.5	2 239	67.2	13.1
Treasure	5	60.0	53	26.4	11.4	214	70.7	717	391	2	0.5	386	75.1	11.4
Valley	76	—	489	9.4	10.5	2 326	72.8	7 410	4 714	235	5.0	4 370	71.7	17.1
Wheatland	—	—	35	14.3	10.3	485	70.1	1 769	1 101	71	6.4	996	58.5	4.6
Wibaux	8	—	8	25.0	10.7	343	60.1	1 061	558	6	1.1	551	46.3	14.7
Yellowstone	684	6.7	4 481	7.8	14.8	22 692	76.6	80 349	52 956	3 549	6.7	48 365	85.7	17.5
Yellowstone National Park	—	—	7	—	35.1	65	75.1	221	169	34	20.1	133	52.6	31.6
<b>INCORPORATED PLACES</b>														
Alberton town	2	—	12	—	9.1	75	80.3	273	157	24	15.3	131	64.1	27.5
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County	40	—	735	5.3	6.7	2 666	66.9	9 566	5 289	443	8.4	4 581	78.2	25.0
Bainville town	—	—	26	—	23.7	62	65.7	181	70	—	—	70	72.9	8.6
Baker city	18	—	79	—	12.9	485	62.8	1 722	997	23	2.3	949	88.8	22.1
Bearcreek town	—	—	4	—	—	18	48.6	46	33	8	24.2	25	68.0	36.0
Belgrade town	8	—	71	5.6	22.6	497	82.2	1 602	1 115	98	8.8	977	84.2	26.7
Belt city	2	—	42	4.8	8.0	196	71.2	629	301	26	8.6	275	72.0	16.0
Big Sandy town	—	—	51	27.5	7.8	160	70.2	642	321	6	1.9	306	65.4	4.9
Big Timber city	—	—	73	—	12.8	282	67.7	1 318	675	15	2.2	634	59.5	10.1
Billings city	420	9.3	3 030	9.1	15.5	12 783	78.1	51 565	34 070	2 251	6.6	31 184	84.3	16.9
Boulder town	4	—	34	—	13.6	245	61.0	1 104	639	38	5.9	575	67.7	20.9
Bozeman city	60	—	635	4.6	24.0	2 460	87.1	18 421	10 128	737	7.3	9 098	63.1	14.2
Brider town	3	—	85	9.4	10.2	141	56.9	536	272	28	10.3	233	68.7	12.4
Broadus town	—	—	13	—	12.1	185	71.2	522	383	5	1.3	370	64.6	17.6
Broadview town	—	—	—	—	—	16	71.6	86	35	—	—	32	78.1	9.4
Brockton town	—	—	46	—	8.4	120	72.7	243	155	54	34.8	76	65.8	31.6
Browning town	20	—	126	7.9	12.4	230	70.7	926	642	92	14.3	540	75.9	16.3
Butte-Silver Bow	127	—	1 721	6.4	7.9	7 878	69.5	27 954	15 980	1 424	8.9	14 101	86.7	18.1
Cascade town	—	—	10	—	5.3	183	71.1	581	322	28	8.7	290	72.4	18.6
Chester town	—	—	45	8.9	10.3	180	68.2	735	440	10	2.3	414	55.3	5.6



Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

**INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.**

Chinook city	11	—	34	20.6	7.8	324	69.9	1 282	760	22	2.9	708	69.9	12.6
Choteau city	4	—	50	4.0	8.1	328	65.1	1 404	743	63	8.5	662	61.0	10.7
Circle town	—	—	17	—	6.7	216	70.6	666	431	11	2.6	419	58.0	11.9
Clyde Park town	—	—	—	—	11.8	57	59.9	216	91	7	7.7	83	88.0	21.7
Columbia Falls city	18	—	70	8.6	13.2	791	78.9	2 173	1 457	160	11.0	1 235	75.3	15.6
Columbus town	—	—	24	20.8	10.8	271	64.5	1 115	623	42	6.7	554	66.8	7.9
Conrod city	17	—	63	—	9.4	692	69.1	2 279	1 446	125	8.6	1 321	66.0	13.1
Culbertson town	8	—	131	—	7.7	227	65.8	727	469	17	3.6	452	83.8	6.2
Cut Bank city	4	—	112	6.3	6.8	750	72.7	2 774	1 776	79	4.4	1 671	74.1	14.8
Dorby town	—	—	10	—	24.1	151	68.3	418	240	39	16.3	184	54.3	13.6
Deer Lodge city	—	—	171	8.2	9.9	868	68.7	3 034	1 773	214	12.1	1 512	76.8	18.5
Denton town	—	—	11	18.2	10.1	47	70.9	301	190	2	1.1	186	55.4	15.1
Dillon city	—	—	99	—	10.0	710	73.8	3 145	1 912	123	6.4	1 750	68.3	16.3
Dodson town	—	—	—	—	—	6	78.8	128	80	8	10.0	72	79.2	29.2
Drummond town	—	—	2	—	5.8	85	63.2	320	170	19	11.2	147	67.3	23.1
Dutton town	—	—	9	—	2.9	105	71.5	256	154	8	5.2	139	71.2	16.5
East Helena town	—	—	63	38.1	7.9	418	76.7	1 252	789	42	5.3	740	92.6	36.4
Ekoloko town	4	—	9	22.2	12.0	118	68.9	492	254	6	2.4	240	44.2	12.9
Ennis town	—	—	—	—	23.3	108	76.4	559	351	16	4.6	327	52.6	3.1
Eureka town	3	33.3	41	4.9	18.0	256	68.5	863	450	120	26.7	299	64.5	11.7
Fairfield town	—	—	14	—	5.1	111	66.0	497	246	8	3.3	238	60.1	10.9
Fairview city	3	—	67	13.4	28.6	277	60.0	964	574	44	7.7	510	84.1	34.3
Florence town	—	—	—	—	9.4	30	62.5	116	65	3	4.6	62	74.2	11.3
Forsyth city	29	—	85	16.5	15.5	484	78.2	1 868	1 286	85	6.6	1 178	81.7	27.7
Fort Benton city	—	—	13	—	11.7	296	74.7	1 314	794	40	5.0	740	69.1	19.3
Froid town	—	—	13	—	39.0	89	72.7	249	127	—	—	123	73.2	39.0
Fromberg town	—	—	28	—	12.6	81	57.5	352	149	8	5.4	139	81.3	28.8
Geroldine town	2	—	3	—	3.6	71	77.6	218	116	1	0.9	111	63.1	15.3
Glasgow city	—	—	272	4.8	12.0	947	69.7	3 357	2 134	83	3.9	2 003	75.8	12.8
Glendive city	28	—	243	4.9	16.1	1 124	72.2	4 475	3 136	179	5.7	2 874	82.3	19.9
Gross Ronge town	—	—	—	—	11.6	35	62.9	120	62	2	3.2	60	40.0	18.3
Great Falls city	342	7.0	2 290	6.8	14.7	11 671	75.0	43 275	26 900	2 014	7.5	25 718	90.6	17.8
Hamilton city	—	—	78	9.0	19.1	370	68.9	2 154	901	93	10.3	791	64.3	18.1
Hardin city	36	—	141	2.1	18.6	706	62.2	2 397	1 502	130	8.7	1 338	73.0	17.9
Harlem city	4	50.0	46	—	8.0	207	67.1	750	442	20	4.5	422	68.2	9.5
Harlowton city	—	—	18	—	11.4	201	72.5	948	532	42	7.9	478	74.3	6.5
Havre city	10	—	501	12.2	8.9	1 972	75.9	8 365	5 440	321	5.9	4 953	80.2	15.8
Helena city	99	28.3	726	6.1	14.5	4 660	84.2	18 527	12 320	566	4.6	11 568	77.6	17.5
Hingham town	—	—	26	—	5.7	27	65.3	176	89	—	—	89	59.6	4.5
Hobson town	—	—	—	—	12.4	94	80.3	192	120	7	5.8	108	62.0	4.6
Hot Springs town	—	—	27	7.4	15.6	51	54.5	503	183	15	8.2	168	45.8	8.9
Hysham town	3	100.0	21	52.4	15.1	98	76.4	326	213	—	—	210	74.8	11.9
Ismay town	—	—	3	—	10.8	11	68.0	29	8	—	—	8	37.5	—
Joliet town	—	—	37	—	19.7	95	71.9	422	213	12	5.6	197	59.4	12.7
Jordan town	—	—	25	8.0	6.5	77	71.9	393	251	5	2.0	239	65.3	8.8
Judith Gap city	—	—	—	—	26.2	52	50.4	159	105	5	4.8	95	65.3	—
Kalispell city	41	—	357	4.8	16.5	2 004	78.8	8 246	5 041	598	11.9	4 302	75.2	14.7
Kevin town	—	—	13	—	15.4	30	55.8	147	70	2	2.9	67	92.5	23.9
Lourel city	24	—	291	2.1	10.0	1 154	69.2	4 046	2 336	117	5.0	2 183	87.2	16.4
Lovino town	—	—	8	—	22.9	42	74.5	113	57	—	—	57	50.9	14.0
Lewistown city	48	—	256	2.3	11.0	1 346	69.4	5 460	3 053	239	7.8	2 776	74.9	17.3
Libby city	6	—	82	—	16.3	597	71.0	1 979	1 116	238	21.3	878	58.2	8.3
Limo town	—	—	—	—	5.5	25	68.3	273	141	11	7.8	126	78.6	14.3
Livingston city	—	—	148	—	14.5	1 363	74.7	5 483	3 164	208	6.6	2 861	64.9	9.4
Lodge Grass town	178	9.6	319	3.4	4.4	184	51.9	479	217	51	23.5	166	65.1	21.1
Malta city	3	—	70	—	10.6	499	63.6	1 848	1 115	73	6.5	1 031	74.8	18.9
Manhattan town	—	—	14	—	16.6	216	72.5	728	448	56	12.5	377	69.5	22.0
Medicine Lake town	3	—	22	—	7.2	105	65.4	300	164	4	2.4	160	67.5	17.5
Melstone town	—	—	4	50.0	9.3	63	68.5	144	80	—	—	80	75.0	12.5
Miles City city	51	—	385	2.6	12.7	1 916	69.5	7 339	4 716	203	4.3	4 474	74.9	13.0
Missoula city	241	36.1	1 014	12.3	21.9	4 547	82.5	27 453	16 532	1 741	10.5	14 478	71.8	12.9
Moore town	—	—	16	—	28.8	22	85.2	171	84	—	—	84	83.3	21.4
Nashua town	—	—	—	—	2.7	106	67.0	404	249	6	2.4	236	70.3	25.0
Neihart town	—	—	2	—	14.7	23	72.1	82	53	4	7.5	49	46.9	18.4
Opheim town	—	—	11	27.3	5.4	45	80.7	165	127	3	2.4	124	41.9	12.1
Outlook town	—	—	—	—	—	41	85.1	88	56	—	—	56	57.1	—
Philipsburg town	6	—	37	5.4	11.8	254	68.3	848	446	39	8.7	401	76.6	19.7
Plains town	—	—	12	16.7	16.0	229	69.1	814	433	64	14.8	344	60.2	13.1
Plentywood city	10	—	197	1.5	10.4	437	66.7	1 946	1 161	15	1.3	1 120	65.9	5.6
Plevno town	—	—	12	—	7.8	37	53.4	148	85	2	2.4	83	79.5	28.9
Polson city	—	—	169	16.6	13.8	414	69.5	2 148	1 021	86	8.4	890	72.5	17.4
Poplar city	5	—	63	—	6.3	183	79.4	682	437	83	19.0	344	75.3	14.0
Red Lodge city	15	—	247	9.3	14.9	189	65.3	1 589	828	47	5.7	762	62.7	11.7
Rexford town	—	—	—	—	9.9	36	52.2	107	46	15	32.6	31	80.6	—
Richey town	—	—	18	16.7	11.0	125	67.3	323	185	4	2.2	180	61.7	18.9
Ronan city	6	—	33	—	11.2	274	63.5	1 184	625	62	9.9	558	71.3	13.6
Roundup city	—	—	74	2.7	11.0	325	63.4	1 640	866	41	4.7	793	73.5	17.5
Ryegate town	—	—	2	—	1.1	63	61.7	221	126	2	1.6	124	48.4	3.2
Soco town	—	—	6	—	20.7	25	63.9	213	89	12	13.5	77	61.0	—
St. Ignace town	10	20.0	93	5.4	14.1	170	65.6	614	343	61	17.8	259	76.4	25.9
Scobey city	—	—	12	—	7.1	245	64.1	1 087	566	16	2.8	547	59.0	7.3
Shelby city	—	—	89	56.2	12.3	702	75.0	2 370	1 406	55	3.9	1 335	80.3	13.9
Sheridan town	3	—	10	30.0	12.8	99	64.9	523	256	19	7.4	237	61.2	20.3
Sidney city	41	—	221	—	18.2	969	70.8	4 327	2 962	108	3.6	2 786	83.0	21.0

Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home				Persons 3 years old and over— Enrolled in kindergar- ten, elementary, or high school graduates		Persons 25 years old and over— Percent high school graduates		Persons 16 years and over					
										Civilian labor force				Workers	
										Unemployed		Means of trans- portation to work			
Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Percent living in different State in 1975	Percent living in different State in 1975	Percent of civilian labor force	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in car- pools							
Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
5	—	7	—	7.2	106	73.4	459	248	14	5.6	228	64.5	11.4		
4	—	41	—	25.2	249	72.5	957	519	62	11.9	439	68.1	21.6		
—	—	2	—	5.3	106	68.5	352	206	11	5.3	193	82.4	24.9		
2	100.0	43	18.6	14.3	241	75.3	766	439	60	13.7	373	72.1	20.9		
—	—	127	22.8	12.1	181	58.4	711	361	19	5.3	340	57.1	8.2		
—	—	77	2.6	19.7	305	66.4	1 089	658	136	20.7	516	72.5	25.6		
—	—	5	—	13.7	268	71.5	964	475	59	12.4	395	62.8	19.7		
8	—	8	25.0	12.3	340	71.1	1 166	670	96	14.3	563	71.2	18.3		
—	—	14	21.4	23.6	243	63.0	770	389	90	23.1	293	67.2	17.4		
2	—	28	—	8.6	83	70.1	350	178	19	10.7	157	56.1	12.1		
2	—	3	—	16.0	141	73.1	488	317	10	3.2	290	66.6	12.1		
—	—	10	—	24.4	26	87.1	149	104	—	—	98	87.8	25.5		
—	—	56	—	1.7	182	54.9	693	350	35	10.0	301	93.4	15.0		
3	—	25	—	6.2	59	61.0	237	129	—	—	129	66.7	3.9		
3	100.0	24	8.3	42.7	148	81.2	562	438	48	11.0	364	35.2	13.5		
4	—	171	—	19.9	613	73.8	2 908	1 725	197	11.4	1 435	76.2	17.1		
—	—	25	—	5.0	228	71.4	784	387	32	8.3	352	59.1	20.5		
6	—	11	—	15.7	306	67.2	991	600	37	6.2	552	74.1	12.7		
8	—	6	33.3	15.5	117	52.4	610	309	2	0.6	306	52.9	19.3		
—	—	8	37.5	8.2	30	84.2	123	78	2	2.6	76	55.3	2.6		
2	—	—	—	2.5	41	62.7	159	93	—	—	93	54.8	3.2		
41	—	174	—	12.9	572	67.4	2 232	1 408	66	4.7	1 325	72.9	7.8		



Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

The State	497 946	8.1	418 632	6.8	6 596	15 424	18 418	767 251	94 262	12.3	11 414	31 496	20 903	134 277
SMSA'S														
Billings, Mont. ....	70 339	8.0	59 849	5.6	7 600	17 460	20 744	106 128	9 891	9.3	970	3 371	2 104	13 509
Great Falls, Mont. ....	52 193	8.5	43 692	7.6	6 959	16 050	18 963	78 502	8 105	10.3	810	2 951	1 858	12 048
COUNTIES														
Beaverhead .....	5 144	7.0	4 378	6.5	5 949	12 807	16 364	7 885	930	11.8	160	307	211	1 786
Big Horn .....	6 633	6.7	5 441	12.6	4 857	13 909	15 729	11 006	2 309	21.0	182	969	663	3 530
Blaine .....	4 042	5.2	3 272	6.9	5 035	12 987	14 832	6 878	1 659	24.1	195	697	450	2 268
Broodwater .....	1 972	10.9	1 657	3.6	5 593	13 614	15 000	3 242	490	15.1	72	187	139	702
Carbon .....	4 677	9.5	3 776	3.8	5 728	12 230	15 517	7 969	991	12.4	297	271	144	1 627
Carter .....	1 124	10.6	916	0.3	5 102	11 230	12 821	1 782	446	25.0	32	166	121	618
Cascade .....	52 193	8.5	43 692	7.6	6 959	16 050	18 963	78 502	8 105	10.3	810	2 951	1 858	12 048
Chouteau .....	3 741	8.7	3 130	2.5	7 524	15 625	17 492	6 055	717	11.8	58	265	173	1 174
Custer .....	8 000	8.6	6 897	6.6	6 514	13 839	18 445	12 780	1 664	13.0	232	561	381	2 182
Daniels .....	1 685	8.2	1 382	2.0	6 006	13 511	16 106	2 788	379	13.6	54	147	96	551
Dowson .....	7 384	6.2	6 635	2.8	6 649	17 230	19 621	11 674	875	7.5	90	232	160	1 455
Deer Lodge .....	7 336	11.8	6 030	9.0	6 220	15 893	18 957	11 929	1 381	11.6	209	429	277	1 834
Fallon .....	2 327	8.7	1 820	5.2	6 589	16 175	18 329	3 740	612	16.4	38	271	194	777
Fergus .....	7 676	7.4	6 788	5.7	5 639	12 241	15 297	12 440	2 228	17.9	374	794	557	2 952
Flothead .....	32 769	9.7	26 746	10.1	6 695	16 099	18 587	51 479	4 854	9.4	786	1 508	1 061	7 382
Gallatin .....	30 609	5.2	27 655	4.1	6 459	15 325	19 078	39 084	5 141	13.2	309	993	588	7 190
Gorfield .....	1 045	5.9	915	0.9	5 499	11 912	13 480	1 645	373	22.7	12	153	110	437
Glacier .....	6 358	5.0	5 467	7.1	5 362	13 404	15 691	10 518	2 475	23.5	272	1 076	705	3 362
Golden Valley .....	594	8.4	484	3.9	4 475	11 277	12 898	1 017	228	22.4	32	71	51	328
Gronite .....	1 643	10.9	1 320	7.3	5 845	12 719	15 760	2 682	448	16.7	63	169	133	647
Hill .....	11 534	5.9	9 884	5.1	6 972	16 561	19 977	17 534	2 124	12.1	220	903	633	2 861
Jefferson .....	4 231	11.4	3 561	6.1	6 324	16 777	19 082	6 710	486	7.2	76	129	97	872
Judith Basin .....	1 574	9.8	1 358	2.2	5 870	12 985	14 717	2 646	499	18.9	57	210	157	646
Lake .....	11 084	10.0	8 746	9.9	5 410	12 270	14 386	18 911	3 607	19.1	476	1 337	954	5 081
Lewis and Clark .....	27 863	8.1	24 458	5.9	7 264	16 960	20 715	41 704	3 754	9.0	468	1 143	673	5 291
Liberty .....	1 473	6.1	1 179	2.8	6 897	14 339	17 377	2 287	373	16.3	30	123	68	497
Lincoln .....	11 090	11.3	8 700	15.8	5 761	15 650	17 480	17 602	1 945	11.0	186	663	417	3 104
McCone .....	1 635	5.7	1 316	3.6	4 746	11 987	14 295	2 702	598	22.1	60	230	153	746
Madison .....	3 264	7.1	2 934	3.6	5 585	12 135	15 329	5 380	784	14.6	195	227	167	1 183
Meagher .....	1 357	11.4	1 237	4.5	5 854	13 011	15 636	2 148	344	16.0	52	114	78	517
Mineral .....	2 330	9.6	1 885	11.7	5 953	16 065	17 258	3 636	474	13.0	57	174	107	652
Missoula .....	52 174	7.1	44 024	7.8	7 256	16 269	19 903	73 204	8 465	11.6	624	2 131	1 326	11 362
Musselshell .....	2 555	15.0	1 989	4.3	5 347	11 432	14 094	4 396	763	17.4	130	259	178	1 075
Park .....	7 876	7.4	6 526	4.8	6 607	14 612	18 042	12 497	1 208	9.7	284	273	197	1 959
Petroleum .....	409	6.4	349	0.9	5 502	10 848	12 277	653	214	32.8	11	93	67	286
Phillips .....	3 224	10.0	2 659	4.4	5 159	11 921	13 724	5 273	915	17.4	121	319	181	1 358
Pondera .....	3 965	6.9	3 565	5.4	6 661	16 126	19 486	6 633	923	13.9	183	316	206	1 201
Powder River .....	1 573	6.5	1 432	1.6	6 523	15 065	17 665	2 489	261	10.5	4	94	65	402
Powell .....	3 888	10.6	3 304	9.9	5 662	14 697	17 239	6 255	698	11.2	113	276	183	1 167
Proirie .....	1 043	13.1	863	3.4	4 288	9 450	10 724	1 810	569	31.4	59	208	166	719
Ravalli .....	13 616	10.7	10 593	7.9	5 678	13 254	15 541	22 288	3 582	16.1	477	1 129	764	4 817
Richland .....	7 594	8.8	6 479	4.1	6 897	17 615	19 865	12 161	1 218	10.0	170	448	362	1 729
Roosevelt .....	6 249	6.5	5 459	7.5	5 741	14 812	16 622	10 324	1 683	16.3	172	795	548	2 298
Rosebud .....	5 997	6.3	4 758	5.1	6 180	16 750	19 792	9 795	1 766	18.0	143	783	558	2 337
Sanders .....	5 106	15.0	3 769	11.4	5 522	12 615	14 549	8 537	1 039	12.2	209	271	205	1 697
Sheridan .....	3 351	5.3	2 917	1.2	6 779	14 953	17 270	5 282	713	13.5	117	226	166	1 032
Silver Bow .....	22 901	8.3	18 048	9.7	6 547	14 591	19 572	37 467	3 843	10.3	720	1 175	814	5 685
Stillwater .....	3 331	8.5	2 658	5.7	5 582	13 240	15 363	5 522	799	14.5	177	225	159	1 081
Sweet Grass .....	1 851	6.8	1 731	3.2	5 689	11 421	13 986	3 167	441	13.9	88	160	99	667
Teton .....	3 842	7.6	3 270	2.8	6 070	14 012	16 207	6 402	946	14.8	157	261	131	1 295
Toole .....	3 447	9.1	2 832	3.1	6 659	14 143	17 335	5 514	826	15.0	85	345	286	1 122
Treasure .....	588	9.2	464	4.5	5 307	12 122	14 107	981	191	19.5	24	77	57	291
Volley .....	6 175	6.2	5 386	4.8	6 187	14 550	17 270	10 089	1 386	13.7	117	573	345	1 991
Wheatland .....	1 404	10.3	1 193	5.0	5 636	12 549	15 035	2 320	309	13.3	37	120	83	481
Wibaux .....	858	2.9	655	1.4	4 908	11 173	13 784	1 434	296	20.6	66	94	77	387
Yellowstone .....	70 339	8.0	59 849	5.6	7 600	17 460	20 744	106 128	9 891	9.3	970	3 371	2 104	13 509
Yellowstone National Park .....	203	10.3	201	12.9	6 708	12 292	16 538	275	24	8.7	2	4	—	29
INCORPORATED PLACES														
Alberton town .....	235	6.8	199	10.1	6 547	16 316	16 964	384	73	19.0	7	38	19	100
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County .....	7 336	11.8	6 030	9.0	6 220	15 893	18 957	11 929	1 381	11.6	209	429	277	1 834
Boinville town .....	141	9.2	114	6.1	6 231	19 375	21 053	247	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baker city .....	1 422	11.3	1 212	6.6	7 352	17 582	20 200	2 287	158	6.9	31	67	40	201
Beauregard town .....	34	14.7	33	—	3 817	11 000	13 438	62	4	6.5	4	—	—	29
Belgrade town .....	1 463	4.9	1 291	4.6	5 702	16 181	17 351	2 335	194	8.3	35	68	51	276
Belt city .....	485	9.1	387	7.8	5 665	12 663	16 818	837	101	12.1	18	40	33	162
Big Sandy town .....	446	4.3	370	0.5	5 740	11 763	13 365	808	97	12.0	17	39	27	168
Big Timber city .....	881	8.9	813	3.2	5 631	10 954	14 070	1 641	155	9.4	66	36	22	283
Billings city .....	44 163	8.1	38 334	5.6	7 947	16 585	20 989	65 137	6 547	10.1	672	2 084	1 220	8 920
Boulder town .....	780	20.5	724	8.0	4 993	12 437	14 281	1 193	151	12.7	16	59	47	213
Bozeman city .....	16 658	4.8	15 590	3.8	5 998	12 461	18 476	17 883	3 443	19.3	151	465	233	4 383
Bridger town .....	398	14.3	293	6.5	5 570	11 394	15 221	715	102	14.3	31	20	16	142
Broodus town .....	451	9.3	421	2.4	6 234	14 839	17 443	692	53	7.7	—	30	22	73
Broodview town .....	71	12.7	45	—	4 223	11 667	12 917	123	23	18				



Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

**INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.**

Chinook city	938	6.3	805	3.6	6 627	12 649	15 676	1 658	294	17.7	94	90	72	377
Choteau city	963	7.9	855	4.8	6 394	11 788	16 335	1 722	230	13.4	64	51	32	363
Cirde town	549	8.4	509	6.7	5 850	15 550	19 113	931	98	10.5	29	28	15	154
Clyde Park town	190	8.9	145	2.1	5 189	13 462	15 521	292	45	15.4	—	21	16	51
Columbia Falls city	1 969	6.4	1 592	8.5	6 337	16 960	21 000	3 114	228	7.3	27	96	44	326
Columbus town	769	7.3	692	3.9	5 819	12 321	16 875	1 363	170	12.5	39	73	56	257
Conrad city	1 763	6.7	1 699	3.9	7 585	17 016	20 731	3 002	278	9.3	80	73	39	352
Culbertson town	541	2.6	498	—	5 957	15 523	17 442	936	39	4.2	19	13	8	116
Cut Bank city	2 266	8.6	2 033	3.0	7 646	17 602	20 605	3 665	366	10.0	97	85	64	510
Dorby town	348	14.7	291	12.4	5 438	11 488	14 013	605	101	16.7	6	51	38	130
Deer Lodge city	2 487	12.8	2 049	10.8	6 429	14 728	18 818	3 944	427	10.8	55	160	114	656
Denton town	235	9.4	272	23.2	5 699	12 045	13 977	376	79	21.0	14	24	13	89
Dillon city	2 477	8.4	2 247	5.5	5 973	12 535	18 444	3 695	399	10.8	117	99	79	700
Dodson town	104	15.4	88	12.5	14 253	21 429	28 333	155	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drummond town	249	12.4	229	8.3	7 463	14 821	18 000	408	35	8.6	8	11	11	63
Dutton town	216	8.8	176	3.4	5 498	13 438	15 179	372	50	13.4	3	28	24	53
East Helena town	1 025	7.3	856	2.2	6 598	14 886	21 534	1 676	28	1.7	15	—	—	149
Ekaloka town	330	16.1	296	0.7	5 518	10 900	14 286	608	98	16.1	19	33	25	138
Ennis town	433	1.6	403	2.5	5 585	13 889	17 446	686	56	8.2	32	6	6	111
Eureka town	727	16.0	537	6.1	5 217	14 231	16 031	1 195	168	14.1	31	68	33	250
Fairfield town	338	10.7	309	1.9	6 581	13 155	15 781	641	61	9.5	37	7	2	123
Fairview city	806	12.4	673	6.8	6 016	15 579	17 386	1 366	93	6.8	45	14	5	150
Flaxville town	88	9.1	70	8.6	5 710	13 125	14 688	149	11	7.4	5	4	4	21
Forsyth city	1 537	6.0	1 407	3.5	7 271	17 767	20 161	2 476	309	12.5	43	130	76	396
Fort Benton city	1 011	11.7	946	4.4	10 105	17 436	20 216	1 689	173	10.2	41	55	38	265
Froid town	214	—	175	—	5 988	14 318	16 250	314	5	1.6	—	—	—	46
Fromberg town	248	10.1	169	2.4	5 099	10 852	13 250	458	61	13.3	31	13	9	87
Geroldine town	177	4.5	165	0.6	5 024	13 158	14 632	299	19	6.4	—	14	6	35
Glossgow city	2 652	7.4	2 430	3.3	6 956	14 690	19 041	4 354	391	9.0	77	118	68	520
Glendive city	3 730	6.8	3 401	3.8	7 065	16 659	20 334	5 843	256	4.4	22	37	12	549
Gross Ronge town	87	5.7	86	9.3	5 144	8 000	12 917	151	25	16.6	4	13	13	46
Great Falls city	36 608	9.5	30 873	7.5	7 369	16 289	20 027	55 858	5 385	9.6	608	1 862	1 137	7 815
Hamilton city	1 279	13.3	1 063	5.7	6 173	9 255	14 055	2 504	354	14.1	164	44	34	556
Hardin city	1 928	12.1	1 684	7.0	6 025	12 601	16 639	3 255	478	14.7	74	194	152	711
Harlem city	555	3.6	484	4.5	5 724	13 558	17 344	953	175	18.4	34	70	41	258
Harlowton city	713	12.6	598	7.4	5 867	11 536	15 357	1 123	90	8.0	22	17	12	174
Havre city	7 217	6.6	6 400	4.9	7 474	17 150	21 076	10 454	860	8.2	127	324	191	1 247
Helena city	15 684	8.6	14 205	5.4	7 755	16 440	21 588	22 858	2 378	10.4	316	693	413	3 064
Hingham town	148	11.5	104	2.9	8 046	11 667	13 438	193	29	15.0	6	4	4	34
Hobson town	178	5.1	157	3.8	5 038	13 173	14 375	269	41	15.2	5	17	17	65
Hot Springs town	248	17.3	223	4.9	4 633	6 282	7 794	540	116	21.5	51	17	12	194
Hysham town	275	13.8	250	8.4	6 042	14 868	16 125	441	32	7.3	7	8	8	41
Ismay town	14	—	12	—	3 048	4 531	4 167	36	20	55.6	8	7	7	23
Joliet town	294	19.0	250	5.6	5 453	11 563	14 653	599	97	16.2	22	30	17	115
Jordan town	311	14.8	298	2.7	6 160	11 971	14 074	486	46	9.5	7	9	9	68
Judith Gap city	138	10.9	116	1.7	4 020	12 404	12 125	233	23	9.9	2	—	—	91
Kalispell city	6 442	9.5	5 589	7.1	7 214	14 924	19 104	10 502	1 159	11.0	285	269	177	1 600
Kevin town	112	17.9	89	5.6	6 538	12 857	14 643	199	20	10.1	2	3	—	23
Laurel city	3 351	9.2	2 759	5.7	6 551	17 135	18 784	5 435	430	7.9	65	160	89	563
Lavino town	80	12.5	76	—	4 649	11 406	13 750	181	1	0.6	1	—	—	15
Lewistown city	3 927	8.0	3 443	7.1	5 935	12 305	16 548	6 636	866	13.1	207	252	137	1 283
Libby city	1 564	12.7	1 297	11.8	6 406	15 649	20 513	2 541	235	9.2	18	65	49	357
Lima town	216	7.9	181	12.2	6 928	14 861	16 719	301	41	13.6	9	6	5	75
Livingston city	4 214	7.2	3 589	5.4	6 829	14 492	18 852	6 853	614	9.0	176	136	86	875
Lodge Gross town	431	3.0	231	12.1	2 542	7 188	7 465	747	389	52.1	28	202	126	430
Malta city	1 463	12.4	1 252	5.3	5 562	12 039	14 868	2 424	283	11.7	56	100	63	514
Manhattan town	593	8.6	513	8.0	6 360	15 224	17 230	964	53	5.5	10	15	9	97
Medicine Lake town	257	5.4	202	5.9	6 436	14 205	17 019	411	48	11.7	12	17	14	83
Melstone town	116	1.7	82	2.4	4 366	12 679	16 964	238	57	23.9	10	28	23	60
Miles City city	5 958	9.7	5 210	7.6	6 992	13 808	19 179	9 494	1 032	10.9	165	298	189	1 341
Missoula city	23 585	6.8	20 822	7.9	7 138	13 938	19 124	30 875	4 640	15.0	412	909	575	6 150
Moore town	124	9.7	95	—	6 076	11 875	13 312	221	—	—	—	—	—	29
Nashua town	347	8.9	304	6.6	7 256	13 571	17 604	480	38	7.9	—	7	—	68
Neihort town	76	10.5	57	8.8	7 045	12 500	21 000	98	13	13.3	2	—	—	28
Opheim town	152	5.9	135	—	6 534	16 111	18 750	219	8	3.7	—	—	—	8
Outlook town	72	—	83	—	5 779	13 654	14 643	120	38	31.7	—	23	23	43
Philipsburg town	649	11.7	491	7.9	4 859	9 884	11 742	1 125	267	23.7	39	105	78	338
Plains town	621	9.0	502	14.1	5 951	12 255	15 227	1 103	147	13.3	35	55	36	211
Plentywood city	1 453	5.1	1 312	1.4	6 702	14 692	17 996	2 349	290	12.3	80	79	62	417
Plevno town	133	6.8	93	6.5	6 546	12 750	15 208	190	34	17.9	7	5	3	45
Polson city	1 480	17.0	1 184	6.7	5 987	9 246	13 191	2 681	428	16.0	118	107	82	602
Poplar city	606	6.1	535	9.2	6 233	15 318	15 313	945	174	18.4	33	62	52	233
Red Lodge city	1 027	5.4	905	3.6	5 737	10 617	15 192	1 782	247	13.9	104	45	25	390
Rexford town	91	22.0	70	2.9	4 400	15 000	15 357	149	20	13.4	2	5	5	25
Richey town	249	6.4	233	5.2	4 841	11 957	15 132	446	55	12.3	19	18	16	84
Ronan city	814	12.0	708	12.0	4 978	10 439	12 739	1 464	297	20.3	87	87	61	438
Roundup city	1 177	18.1	950	3.1	6 261	11 887	15 682	2 087	240	11.5	73	70	33	373
Ryegate town	173	11.6	132	6.8	4 938	11 250	14 167	291	72	24.7	17	16	11	96
Saco town	123	—	102	—	5 276	6 429	16 500	226	33	14.6	33	—	—	58
St. Ignatius town	492	9.1	402	16.7	4 655	9 875	12 461	868	171	19.7	33	63	31	223
Scobey city	780	12.2	701	2.3	6 564	13 484	17 019	1 335	105	7.9	41	20	18	159
Shelby city	1 964	8.7	1 690	4.3	6 615	13 920	17 887	3 097	416	13.4	56	153	134	529
Sheridan town	324	11.1	313	3.8	5 879	11 797	16 979	608	72	11.8	3			

Table 4. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
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**INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.**

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years		Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979		Median income in 1979 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined									
Percent with o work disability		Percent unem- ployed 15 or more weeks					Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)			House- holds			Income in 1979 below poverty level			Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
													Income in 1979 below poverty level			
Total	disability	Total	or more weeks	(dollars)	House- holds	Families	Total	Total	Percent	65 years and over	Under 18 years	5 to 17 years				
310	7.4	307	1.0	6 251	12 000	15 313	587	47	8.0	10	11	2	78			
731	8.6	637	11.1	5 382	12 468	15 164	1 218	215	17.7	56	67	43	291			
300	9.0	242	1.2	6 467	15 714	20 729	518	77	14.9	9	39	17	92			
621	10.1	535	9.3	6 250	15 121	18 512	1 009	117	11.6	10	45	28	142			
501	10.0	436	4.6	5 063	11 141	13 060	912	215	23.6	43	85	63	260			
925	11.2	722	11.6	5 432	13 177	15 842	1 513	151	10.0	27	39	28	276			
758	4.5	590	5.4	6 269	12 714	15 993	1 247	170	13.6	46	56	44	298			
930	11.1	777	4.8	5 440	12 902	15 066	1 584	183	11.6	49	57	44	301			
650	9.5	480	13.3	4 914	11 574	13 798	1 084	192	17.7	35	60	23	305			
253	21.7	208	6.3	5 314	8 594	13 077	450	75	16.7	17	20	13	106			
390	7.4	368	2.2	6 631	14 018	15 804	655	68	10.4	9	28	16	100			
125	3.2	115	5.2	6 434	12 788	14 135	182	5	2.7	—	—	—	20			
497	9.9	354	18.1	6 349	9 825	14 083	885	78	8.8	18	12	12	119			
187	4.3	146	—	7 753	11 563	13 750	309	48	15.5	14	8	3	87			
521	8.4	492	6.5	6 446	14 625	16 500	754	84	11.1	9	28	16	142			
2 384	5.3	2 001	12.0	7 183	14 392	17 025	3 578	273	7.6	40	66	60	368			
585	11.8	448	6.5	5 670	11 934	15 179	1 027	98	9.5	43	17	6	169			
823	11.2	746	4.4	5 968	14 199	16 760	1 308	173	13.2	34	59	43	261			
445	4.3	369	2.4	5 847	11 458	16 042	753	129	17.1	58	18	15	168			
104	7.7	99	5.1	5 191	8 527	9 444	154	25	16.2	2	7	7	60			
128	7.8	119	—	5 817	10 481	12 857	212	77	36.3	5	38	30	98			
1 875	6.8	1 714	5.0	6 536	14 973	19 082	2 925	393	13.4	83	140	115	474			



Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
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Year-round housing units											Occupied housing units					
	Percent with—										Percent with—			Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
	Year structure built		5 or more units in structure	Source of water by public system or private company	Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bath-rooms	3 or more bed-rooms	Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged			
	Total	1970 to March 1980												1939 or earlier		
	315 098	30.7	30.3	9.9	70.8	63.8	78.1	19.7	96.0	47.9	283 742	27.8	92.7	347	109	200
	42 689	34.8	17.3	10.9	86.7	73.1	90.4	37.1	97.7	51.1	39 891	30.6	93.5	398	114	231
	31 875	22.0	24.6	15.5	89.1	85.5	89.9	22.2	96.7	48.1	29 385	28.6	91.8	359	118	203
	3 493	28.7	35.7	15.7	63.3	58.7	69.5	8.1	92.2	45.8	2 987	28.2	91.8	287	86	156
	3 675	36.4	25.5	5.7	59.6	58.0	79.1	27.0	94.9	51.8	3 293	26.9	93.9	255	95	168
	2 525	27.6	42.6	6.9	62.4	57.0	80.2	26.9	93.6	51.4	2 257	21.4	89.3	330	109	155
	1 313	35.1	36.9	6.0	51.1	51.1	59.6	12.0	95.6	51.0	1 140	22.3	95.3	283	107	176
	3 631	23.6	54.6	3.1	59.1	58.4	72.7	10.8	93.7	46.5	3 096	20.6	91.1	318	86	168
	776	21.5	37.6	12.0	51.4	47.4	63.3	27.7	95.0	51.5	651	18.6	96.2	252	108	193
	31 875	22.0	24.6	15.5	89.1	85.5	89.9	22.2	96.7	48.1	29 385	28.6	91.8	359	118	203
	2 581	19.8	42.8	3.9	66.6	54.9	78.4	33.4	96.7	59.8	2 169	16.2	94.7	292	116	172
	5 419	24.2	38.6	14.1	78.5	81.3	87.8	56.9	95.1	45.3	4 901	25.3	90.5	331	118	187
	1 240	17.2	58.9	5.7	59.8	57.4	89.6	18.5	89.8	54.4	1 046	16.9	92.5	270	131	182
	4 603	26.6	34.9	5.0	70.9	75.3	92.9	47.6	96.1	55.2	4 182	25.8	95.8	312	117	209
	4 975	12.9	58.6	7.8	76.6	75.9	71.3	2.7	97.0	41.6	4 421	17.5	88.6	289	110	139
	1 486	21.3	39.6	4.2	77.5	74.8	80.8	32.9	98.0	55.1	1 317	21.9	95.3	243	104	173
	5 255	17.3	51.0	8.7	69.5	63.5	79.2	9.2	94.9	49.9	4 714	24.0	91.7	256	102	165
	20 805	40.3	22.5	7.2	60.6	39.8	71.1	9.6	95.7	47.7	18 790	28.1	93.9	339	105	216
	16 517	41.8	24.9	14.2	66.3	65.9	79.9	6.1	97.8	46.3	14 923	37.3	95.1	392	114	223
	710	29.7	41.1	2.5	31.8	36.9	78.0	28.7	92.0	47.0	589	21.6	94.7	286	115	206
	3 740	24.0	21.7	6.9	73.8	66.4	72.0	11.3	94.4	46.6	3 435	26.8	91.0	267	94	180
	448	13.2	65.6	1.6	25.9	47.1	77.0	14.5	92.6	48.7	364	17.3	95.6	239	91	150
	1 150	23.2	45.9	5.5	47.7	60.7	62.6	5.4	97.5	44.3	998	22.8	93.6	250	95	146
	6 973	29.0	34.6	12.3	76.2	77.3	90.2	42.6	97.6	48.8	6 305	27.8	90.2	364	134	189
	2 679	46.9	33.3	4.2	53.6	43.6	68.3	4.2	94.0	50.9	2 362	23.4	93.6	308	88	180
	1 235	19.8	56.8	7.2	30.6	36.8	77.1	4.9	88.7	53.1	955	18.5	95.4	262	93	166
	7 486	40.4	23.9	7.1	49.4	39.7	55.1	7.7	95.9	49.8	6 627	25.3	93.3	290	93	172
	17 389	37.9	29.3	11.7	68.7	67.8	80.5	13.2	97.5	45.6	16 066	28.7	92.9	356	118	213
	1 007	27.3	33.0	16.7	75.9	68.2	88.2	31.7	92.9	51.2	835	24.8	90.5	288	137	190
	6 815	29.9	21.7	4.3	47.0	25.0	44.7	11.2	92.8	43.6	6 063	28.5	94.2	306	93	180
	1 069	22.9	37.9	2.8	41.0	39.6	89.2	42.2	96.7	58.8	896	16.5	95.9	327	139	190
	2 478	28.0	41.7	2.1	41.0	41.0	55.6	3.0	94.4	40.7	2 096	29.6	96.3	282	88	157
	1 074	25.1	39.5	7.1	61.8	49.6	42.2	4.6	80.2	40.4	771	27.2	91.6	300	104	198
	1 528	32.5	23.3	5.3	40.1	39.2	48.6	19.8	91.5	38.9	1 329	31.7	93.4	286	98	166
	29 846	39.3	19.4	11.7	73.7	56.1	78.1	13.8	97.6	43.4	28 019	36.7	93.3	403	120	228
	1 997	25.3	53.5	6.6	62.3	56.2	79.4	24.2	90.8	40.1	1 698	21.6	90.2	266	87	149
	5 442	23.4	45.3	8.7	70.3	63.2	67.4	8.3	96.4	44.5	4 924	22.6	93.2	324	102	179
	281	17.8	50.5	10.3	48.8	45.6	53.4	29.5	90.4	53.4	232	19.0	96.1	200	106	126
	2 358	28.5	46.2	8.8	59.2	58.0	79.5	28.5	94.3	48.7	1 916	26.7	93.6	266	95	172
	2 659	24.8	39.9	13.4	79.4	68.6	78.5	16.9	95.1	51.0	2 334	19.1	90.1	268	108	162
	1 070	34.6	28.6	16.4	53.0	49.7	82.9	36.9	93.4	51.5	889	25.0	97.5	309	118	196
	2 587	21.4	46.2	6.3	68.6	65.1	63.0	7.0	96.0	44.9	2 318	20.5	94.5	278	104	162
	773	15.4	55.4	3.6	5.0	62.1	79.4	30.4	92.0	52.1	667	15.1	94.3	221	93	150
	8 787	42.0	28.8	4.6	29.1	26.6	52.4	7.1	95.1	49.7	8 008	26.1	94.8	294	82	188
	4 630	33.8	32.5	7.8	57.9	66.7	91.8	41.7	96.4	51.9	4 289	29.9	93.7	338	99	229
	3 786	25.8	31.0	5.0	75.8	75.2	85.4	35.3	94.0	53.9	3 388	25.2	90.9	293	117	159
	3 716	52.9	19.1	6.8	73.8	73.5	82.4	42.5	96.2	52.0	3 188	34.4	88.9	366	88	195
	3 601	35.7	29.9	6.0	55.8	19.1	45.3	12.7	91.6	43.1	3 180	23.2	93.1	265	77	145
	2 326	18.0	46.2	5.5	59.3	59.4	91.4	29.5	94.3	53.3	2 016	17.4	93.5	338	133	223
	16 041	15.9	55.1	12.7	94.6	93.8	75.4	3.2	95.9	41.5	14 605	18.8	86.4	302	116	149
	2 495	30.7	43.1	3.7	39.7	48.1	73.9	16.5	94.9	48.2	2 072	21.7	92.5	355	95	178
	1 380	22.9	48.8	6.2	61.3	59.6	57.7	9.5	95.9	47.9	1 236	21.0	93.0	274	92	143
	2 599	17.4	41.0	7.0	53.9	51.3	71.1	7.7	93.2	51.7	2 316	18.1	93.0	242	106	168
	2 409	15.2	36.6	8.7	85.1	73.9	79.5	14.1	92.9	48.1	2 048	22.0	92.9	297	111	181
	404	24.0	42.8	1.0	51.5	48.0	76.0	33.7	95.0	57.4	357	24.4	94.4	270	107	200
	5 408	14.6	28.3	7.2	76.3	75.8	86.0	30.9	94.8	59.2	3 671	27.1	92.5	278	102	177
	1 046	14.5	58.0	5.4	68.8	66.0	81.0	10.4	96.4	47.2	883	19.6	91.7	207	88	139
	676	22.0	60.8	5.0	52.4	51.2	77.1	15.7	82.2	47.6	510	20.2	91.2	231	92	153
	42 689	34.8	17.3	10.9	86.7	73.1	90.4	37.1	97.7	51.1	39 891	30.6	93.5	398	114	231
	142	4.9	73.9	21.1	98.6	97.9	51.4	7.0	88.0	16.2	124	45.2	93.5	259	104	153
	185	17.8	58.4	9.2	90.8	85.9	56.8	17.3	89.2	34.1	148	37.2	93.2	252	120	175
	4 975	12.9	58.6	7.8	76.6	75.9	71.3	2.7	97.0	41.6	4 421	17.5	88.6	289	110	139
	110	33.6	31.8	—	90.9	90.9	60.0	28.2	90.9	44.5	99	19.2	100.0	275	126	...
	957	19.4	40.0	3.7	100.0	100.0	85.4	35.7	98.1	50.3	835	26.8	93.4	244	107	185
	28	32.1	67.9	—	100.0	35.7	35.7	—	82.1	82.1	22	—	54.5	275	95	—
	865	54.5	21.5	4.0	99.8	83.7	79.1	3.7	99.8	50.1	790	36.1	95.7	385	106	240
	334	22.5	49.7	6.3	87.4	82.6	69.5	11.7	97.9	43.7	321	19.6	90.7	283	95	176
	360	22.5	35.3	1.9	98.3	98.9	86.9	52.8	98.3	55.0	317	13.9	91.5	275	100	179
	789	20.2	51.7	6.2	99.4	97.6	59.3	11.0	96.3	39.0	717	19.9	90.0	271	89	143
	27 984	26.1	18.5	14.3	99.4	97.0	91.3	39.2	97.5	46.4	26 265	32.3	91.3	385	119	226
	532	48.9	30.1	12.2	99											



Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

**INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.**

Chinook city .....	785	20.3	44.1	14.0	100.0	96.7	87.9	36.1	94.1	42.9	689	21.8	86.8	331	108	148
Choteau city .....	827	20.8	41.7	15.2	86.0	97.6	82.6	6.8	98.9	44.4	741	22.8	90.8	240	106	149
Circle town .....	415	20.2	34.0	4.8	100.0	98.3	90.8	47.7	98.8	51.3	331	24.5	89.7	306	142	200
Clyde Park town .....	110	29.1	58.2	—	100.0	6.4	35.5	6.4	98.2	47.3	95	18.9	97.9	325	99	...
Columbia Falls city .....	1 144	24.2	17.6	9.3	97.1	80.1	71.8	8.4	99.2	50.3	1 082	31.8	91.9	285	114	209
Columbus town .....	602	23.4	37.5	3.0	99.7	99.0	89.7	22.4	99.2	47.2	555	21.3	90.6	308	98	176
Conrad city .....	1 294	29.8	35.6	16.3	—	99.0	89.8	23.8	98.1	46.4	1 147	19.8	85.8	270	116	163
Culbertson town .....	408	23.0	51.7	—	100.0	100.0	90.0	35.5	91.9	42.2	353	25.5	93.2	265	120	207
Cut Bank city .....	1 577	19.8	20.5	10.3	100.0	99.7	92.7	17.7	98.9	46.8	1 442	26.5	91.5	260	103	174
Darby town .....	277	32.1	42.2	20.2	92.8	86.3	36.5	6.5	92.4	33.9	234	34.2	93.2	230	72	177
Deer Lodge city .....	1 698	15.8	49.2	8.2	98.0	96.6	72.9	7.5	98.2	43.1	1 531	21.2	93.3	269	102	162
Denton town .....	181	13.8	49.2	6.6	100.0	99.4	80.7	9.4	100.0	50.8	166	16.3	92.8	219	115	159
Dillon city .....	1 690	23.0	42.1	12.6	93.4	95.1	83.3	8.6	94.4	43.7	1 556	28.6	87.3	290	89	156
Odsan town .....	78	12.8	79.5	—	91.0	91.0	41.0	12.8	91.0	65.4	55	32.7	100.0	425	196	196
Orummond town .....	196	23.0	48.5	8.7	14.8	91.8	78.1	14.8	100.0	25.5	182	30.8	93.4	250	81	143
Ottawa town .....	177	6.8	37.9	—	100.0	100.0	44.1	12.4	98.9	55.9	132	25.8	94.7	414	143	188
East Helena town .....	683	19.6	50.8	2.2	97.4	99.0	68.7	4.8	98.1	49.8	653	12.7	89.3	307	91	263
Ekalaka town .....	313	17.3	45.0	5.4	99.4	95.2	64.5	32.6	97.4	35.5	263	24.7	93.9	196	108	182
Ennis town .....	334	28.7	32.9	0.3	91.6	98.2	67.4	5.4	100.0	41.3	283	38.5	92.2	298	104	170
Eureka town .....	484	20.7	46.9	3.3	98.6	82.9	56.4	8.3	97.1	43.8	436	31.2	89.7	296	88	170
Fairfield town .....	318	16.4	23.6	4.4	100.0	99.7	89.6	17.3	98.1	44.0	298	15.4	96.6	231	83	194
Fairview city .....	533	30.8	37.7	5.6	87.2	98.3	94.2	32.1	97.9	47.5	481	37.2	91.9	307	89	264
Flaxville town .....	69	14.5	56.5	—	97.1	97.1	88.4	13.0	97.1	66.7	63	25.4	100.0	258	98	233
Farsyth city .....	1 074	33.8	30.4	7.7	99.5	99.5	90.2	48.7	96.1	45.3	938	22.9	87.1	381	99	188
Fort Benton city .....	724	16.2	41.3	5.8	97.0	99.4	82.3	29.3	97.8	50.4	638	22.1	90.1	291	131	168
Froid town .....	144	13.2	60.4	—	100.0	100.0	96.5	32.6	100.0	47.9	126	40.5	100.0	609	159	160
Framberg town .....	205	23.9	56.6	3.9	100.0	95.6	67.3	15.1	100.0	49.8	185	14.1	91.9	338	67	210
Geraldine town .....	146	12.3	63.0	—	100.0	98.6	67.8	21.9	91.1	43.2	124	19.4	98.4	315	114	163
Glasgow city .....	1 988	14.3	39.3	15.3	100.0	99.0	86.3	46.2	94.8	41.6	1 757	27.8	88.2	273	102	168
Glendive city .....	2 452	19.0	41.8	8.6	99.7	100.0	94.5	52.9	98.2	50.5	2 268	30.1	93.7	285	119	203
Grass Range town .....	93	23.7	47.3	—	100.0	93.5	64.5	4.3	91.4	35.5	73	38.4	87.7	258	84	158
Great Falls city .....	23 973	19.0	25.8	19.2	99.8	99.2	92.4	24.7	96.6	44.9	21 879	28.5	89.8	357	120	198
Hamilton city .....	1 342	20.3	46.2	16.3	90.2	96.6	75.6	8.2	97.6	27.1	1 237	25.9	79.9	234	88	155
Hardin city .....	1 365	30.5	34.0	10.3	99.5	99.5	87.2	42.0	98.5	46.4	1 268	33.1	90.2	294	98	169
Harlem city .....	392	25.3	43.6	4.6	100.0	99.5	96.4	34.4	100.0	45.9	362	23.2	90.9	315	111	173
Harlowton city .....	557	10.8	66.1	3.8	99.6	99.3	91.2	11.5	99.3	42.2	467	18.0	88.4	212	96	122
Havre city .....	4 433	26.1	35.2	17.7	98.8	99.2	94.9	45.9	98.7	43.8	4 069	32.0	88.4	371	136	192
Helena city .....	10 231	25.3	37.6	19.2	99.2	99.1	89.7	13.2	98.4	42.9	9 475	30.7	89.8	356	125	210
Hingham town .....	113	14.2	56.6	—	96.5	94.7	98.2	53.1	94.7	32.7	90	8.9	92.2	175	138	157
Hobson town .....	116	30.2	46.6	1.7	3.4	91.4	78.4	9.5	99.1	46.6	95	27.4	97.9	361	103	196
Hot Springs town .....	330	12.1	63.9	12.1	100.0	98.5	45.5	10.9	92.1	20.9	289	15.9	86.5	258	73	124
Hysham town .....	195	22.1	31.8	—	100.0	96.4	76.9	47.7	96.9	57.9	174	22.4	93.1	275	102	209
Ismay town .....	15	13.3	66.7	—	40.0	—	46.7	46.7	100.0	66.7	15	—	66.7	—	81	—
Jalliet town .....	274	27.0	53.6	3.3	99.3	96.4	82.8	16.8	97.1	42.0	235	22.1	90.6	303	89	202
Jordan town .....	252	25.8	56.3	2.4	81.0	98.8	78.2	34.5	96.8	43.7	225	29.8	91.1	284	110	206
Judith Gap city .....	95	24.2	68.4	4.2	100.0	100.0	84.2	3.2	97.9	60.0	84	44.0	95.2	225	74	213
Kalispell city .....	4 759	21.9	39.6	12.5	98.8	93.3	86.0	10.6	97.8	42.2	4 396	28.3	87.3	320	111	210
Kevin town .....	110	14.5	40.0	—	100.0	89.1	85.5	19.1	96.4	40.0	93	24.7	100.0	190	81	139
Laurel city .....	2 235	28.1	32.4	10.0	99.4	99.0	89.4	35.4	97.5	49.5	2 040	22.5	93.3	353	108	197
Lavina town .....	82	2.4	63.4	—	6.1	93.9	95.1	30.5	97.6	37.8	67	14.9	97.0	410	81	125
Lewistown city .....	2 928	16.5	51.4	11.8	99.5	96.8	84.8	9.3	96.0	42.3	2 716	26.3	88.8	261	107	168
Libby city .....	1 087	12.0	48.9	15.3	98.3	95.1	52.3	13.3	97.6	45.7	1 005	27.2	90.5	303	116	182
Limo town .....	173	11.6	61.3	2.3	100.0	4.0	43.4	6.4	98.8	24.3	118	20.3	87.3	175	77	145
Livingston city .....	3 095	15.4	55.6	11.4	99.7	98.2	78.0	8.7	99.4	43.3	2 843	22.6	90.2	312	103	176
Lodge Grass town .....	184	28.3	41.3	—	96.7	96.7	56.0	6.0	87.0	37.0	160	15.6	90.6	139	74	189
Malta city .....	1 019	26.6	42.5	9.7	98.6	98.9	91.5	36.7	98.8	46.7	914	31.7	91.1	270	103	178
Manhattan town .....	403	27.5	50.1	6.0	98.8	98.8	75.9	2.7	96.3	48.6	366	23.5	93.7	329	105	162
Medicine Lake town .....	190	16.8	47.9	3.2	98.4	98.4	75.8	20.5	96.3	54.2	163	22.1	96.3	242	134	230
Melstone town .....	82	9.8	70.7	—	97.6	93.9	80.5	24.4	96.3	36.6	77	29.9	96.1	188	97	178
Miles City city .....	4 172	20.4	42.5	14.7	97.3	97.8	88.7	58.7	95.1	43.8	3 779	26.8	88.5	329	120	185
Missoula city .....	14 531	31.1	31.2	21.7	99.1	94.6	82.3	13.6	96.9	32.8	13 587	41.8	88.9	401	120	222
Maure town .....	92	19.6	73.9	5.4	97.8	5.4	87.0	—	92.4	54.3	78	28.2	100.0	425	101	185
Nashua town .....	243	15.2	25.1	—	96.7	93.4	80.7	49.8	92.6	42.4	204	20.1	100.0	295	100	143
Neihart town .....	53	18.9	32.1	—	69.8	3.8	47.2	5.7	73.6	28.3	48	33.3	89.6	142	132	206
Opheim town .....	120	20.8	65.8	5.0	98.3	96.7	97.5	16.7	98.3	45.0	88	28.4	100.0	256	122	98
Outlook town .....	61	—	49.2	—	11.5	11.5	100.0	39.3	100.0	70.5	47	12.8	100.0	325	225	118
Philipsburg town .....	482	17.6	60.8	2.9	97.5	96.7	72.2	3.1	99.2	43.6	423	24.8	90.8	246	99	142
Plains town .....	458	24.5	23.1	1.7	98.3	3.3	53.9	18.3	98.5	44.3	427	23.4	89.5	277	84	151
Plentywood city .....	1 034	23.3	36.0	8.0	99.2	99.4	95.3	34.7	98.2	45.6	955	23.4	88.4	365	134	233
Plevno town .....	87	18.4	51.7	—	92.0	100.0	69.0	18.4	100.0	63.2	80	10.0	91.3	181	111	150
Palsan city .....	1 297	40.9	21.0	24.7	98.1	99.4	68.7	4.6	96.7							

Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Ooto ore estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meoning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places

INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.

INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.		Year-round housing units										Occupied housing units				
		Total	Percent with—									Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
			Year structure built		Source of water by public system or private company		Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms	Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		
			1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier	5 or more units in structure	5 or more units in structure								With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
Stanford town .....	285	20.7	56.8	9.5	94.4	96.1	86.0	6.0	93.3	41.8	250	30.4	96.8	222	94	159
Stevensville town .....	519	37.4	38.3	4.6	99.8	98.3	52.0	7.7	99.2	48.4	473	31.3	88.6	344	93	205
Sunburst town .....	242	6.2	45.0	—	99.6	93.8	78.1	5.4	95.5	56.6	194	17.0	94.3	292	113	164
Superior town .....	425	22.1	19.5	11.5	99.5	99.1	64.0	19.3	94.8	43.1	388	28.6	91.0	307	96	174
Terry city .....	414	12.8	54.3	6.5	6.5	95.7	80.9	36.5	97.1	47.8	371	19.9	91.4	218	90	151
Thompson Falls town .....	622	25.9	33.8	7.4	100.0	26.2	56.1	15.1	97.3	43.2	585	25.1	89.9	255	95	147
Three Forks town .....	553	25.9	50.5	5.6	98.4	98.9	90.6	16.5	99.8	45.8	499	20.4	96.0	245	95	160
Townsend city .....	644	34.5	34.8	5.0	96.6	96.6	70.3	12.3	98.3	49.4	586	22.5	92.0	277	118	175
Troy town .....	421	16.6	44.7	1.4	98.8	1.9	43.9	15.7	97.4	31.4	390	30.8	90.5	263	90	145
Twin Bridges town .....	231	16.0	58.4	—	97.4	96.5	46.8	4.3	98.3	36.4	208	26.0	92.8	286	89	136
Volier town .....	310	17.7	60.6	5.5	99.0	97.1	77.1	13.9	97.1	42.3	287	17.4	98.6	233	91	179
Virginia City town .....	104	16.3	83.7	—	91.3	93.3	7.7	—	95.2	29.8	79	31.6	92.4	379	103	154
Wolkerville city .....	397	3.3	78.1	—	100.0	96.0	74.1	2.3	100.0	33.2	366	14.8	86.9	217	93	137
Westby town .....	140	24.3	59.3	9.3	74.3	85.0	85.0	19.3	91.4	40.7	115	26.1	87.8	304	119	172
West Yellowstone town .....	335	25.7	16.7	36.4	40.0	95.8	69.9	4.2	100.0	17.9	280	47.9	90.4	507	147	246
Whitefish city .....	1 679	24.4	40.4	16.1	98.8	94.3	78.3	9.3	98.9	38.8	1 510	20.8	90.8	307	108	214
Whitehall town .....	489	27.0	48.5	3.3	93.5	92.8	78.7	6.1	97.5	42.5	426	28.6	88.5	273	89	142
White Sulphur Springs city .....	554	21.1	46.6	1.1	96.6	89.4	41.3	6.3	95.7	44.8	471	30.1	92.4	302	103	204
Wibaux town .....	357	25.8	59.7	9.5	98.0	96.4	90.5	18.2	93.8	39.2	325	28.9	86.8	227	92	151
Winifred town .....	85	11.8	54.1	—	97.6	89.4	57.6	20.0	95.3	35.3	75	10.7	93.3	192	96	141
Winnett town .....	111	9.0	72.1	2.7	95.5	93.7	48.6	20.7	95.5	45.9	85	10.6	89.4	193	106	132
Wolf Point city .....	1 226	18.9	26.6	10.8	98.7	97.1	82.7	49.8	96.5	40.4	1 113	24.6	87.4	362	117	168





## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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### STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

### COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes. All counties and equivalents are shown irrespective of governmental status.

### COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

County subdivisions are included in this report only if they have an "active" or "inactive" general purpose government. An *active* government unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and is currently doing so. These units are generally recognized for Federal revenue sharing purposes. *Inactive* governmental units have the legal capacity to be active, but currently have no legal officers, raise no revenue, con-

duct no activities, and are not recognized for revenue sharing purposes.

Such county subdivisions, also known as Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's), are found in the following 20 States: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's. Incorporated places which are independent MCD's are shown only in the place portion of the tables, i.e., they are not also shown as county subdivisions.

### INCORPORATED PLACES

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

### STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The SMSA's are not governmental units, but are shown here because of their importance to many Federal- and State-funding programs.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties. For SMSA's which cross State lines, only that portion contained in the State is included in these tables.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.



## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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### GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal-visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing

questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

**Householder**—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

**Child**—A child is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.



### Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

### Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

**Inmate of Institution**—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as “patients or inmates” of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions are a subcategory of group quarters and include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for juveniles or for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

**Other**—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers’ dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as “other” group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in “other” group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enu-

merated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

### Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

### Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The 1980 census counts of the population by race in 100-percent tabulations, including data in this report, are provisional, i.e., the counts are not final. Limited edit and review procedures were performed during the 100-percent processing. For instance, some respondents marked the “Other” category in the race item and wrote in an entry such as German or Jamaican which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific racial categories listed on the questionnaire; entries of this type were reviewed and edited into a specific category where appropriate. However, not all such cases were identified in the 100-percent processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the sample coding operation, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population from sample tabulations. Final data on race were determined after sample processing. The sample race data will appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C reports.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person’s mother was used;

however, if a single response could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person’s father was used.

The category “White” includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked “Other” and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the “Other” race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the “White” category.

The category “Black” includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category “American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut” includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

“Asian and Pacific Islander” includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian, Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Also persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked the “Other” category of the race item and wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

### Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in



questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a on age at last birthday were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

### Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person’s parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person’s mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person’s mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

### School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time

of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

### Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

“Percent high school graduates” includes persons who completed 4 years of high school as well as those who completed 1 or more years of college.

### Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” or “Not at all.”

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which

language was a person’s main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that those persons who reported speaking a language other than English did not speak English at home, or that they were more fluent in the non-English language than in English.

### Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job.

The term “health condition” refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

### Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

### Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to



questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

### Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

### Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

**Employed**—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were

either (a) "at work" — those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" — those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

**Unemployed**—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

### Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979.

### Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

### Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to question 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" sources such as food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, and employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family through 1979.

**Median Income**—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income.

**Per Capita Income**—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total



income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

### Poverty Status In 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 133.

### Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person:	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over..	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 or more persons.....	14,812

Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some data are presented for the alternate cutoff of 125 percent of the current poverty level. This alternate cutoff is obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by 1.25. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of four persons.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in group quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at

the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data**—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

**Year-Round Housing Units**—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

### Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have



their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1980 Census of Population reports. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

**Year Householder Moved Into Unit**—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. In this report, data are shown only for the percent of occupied units in which the householder's latest move is between January 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—The rental vacancy rate is the percentage relationship of the vacant year-round units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant year-round units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the vacant year-round units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

**Tenure**—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

### Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

**Persons Per Room**—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Bedrooms**—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with 3 or more bedrooms.

**Year Structure Built**—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. This report presents figures which relate to the percent of year-round housing units in structures built during 1970 to March 1980, and 1939 or earlier, and in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Units in Structure**—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. This report presents statistics on the percent of year-round housing units which are in structures having 5 or more units, not on the number of residential structures.

**Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use**—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub

or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

**Bathrooms**—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. This report presents the percent of year-round housing units having 1 or more complete bathrooms.

**Source of Water**—A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "individual drilled well" or an "individual dug well." The category, "some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc. This report presents data on the percent of year-round housing units which are supplied water by a "public system or private company."

**Sewage Disposal**—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be con-



connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way. Statistics are presented in this report on the percent of year-round housing units which are connected to a public sewer.

## Equipment

**Heating Equipment**—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) non-portable room heaters without flue or vent, that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit. Housing units with a "central heating system" include those units with any of the first five types of heating equipment mentioned above. The data shown in this report refer to the percent of year-round housing units with a central heating system.

**Air-Conditioning**—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is

generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with air-conditioning.

**Vehicles Available**—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. The data presented in this report show the percent of occupied housing units having 1 or more vehicles available at home for the use of members of the household.

## Financial Characteristics

**Value**—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) or condominium unit would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings are also excluded from the value tabulations. Value was also collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+." This report presents data on median value and on the number of specified owner-occupied

housing units with a dollar value of "less than \$20,000" and "\$50,000 or more."

**Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "with a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

**Contract Rent**—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+." This report presents data on median contract rent and on the number of specified renter-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than \$100" and "\$200 or more."

**Gross Rent**—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family



## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone

else) in addition to rent. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of

utilities and fuels and part of the rental payment.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded.

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### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

#### Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

#### Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated

as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

#### Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

#### Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

#### Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other



members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were

available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reserva-

tions and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.



## Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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### INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 5 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 5 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 5. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places of fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation. In this publication, only migration data ("Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975") in table 3 are affected by this processing scheme.

### ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 5 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been

enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 5 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

### Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this

calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

Note that table D already contains standard errors for per capita income and 95-percent confidence intervals for median family income and median household income. (See below for discussion of confidence intervals.) The steps given below, however, should be used to calculate the standard error of the other data item totals and percentages published in this report.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics;
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are,

nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables will be given in a later section of this appendix.

**Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors  $Se_x$  and  $Se_y$  of estimates  $x$  and  $y$ :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a sub-



class of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

**Medians**—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, the figure that appears in the table is 1.5 times the lower bound of the open-ended interval. For example, a median household income confidence bound that is included in the open-ended interval (\$75,000+) will appear in the table as  $\$75,000 \times 1.5 = \$112,500$ .

The distributions for gross rent and selected monthly owner costs can be found in the 1980 Census of Housing publication, *Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B, for each individual State.

### Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that

could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence

intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

### Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

Table 3 shows that for the city of Billings, 34,070 persons out of all 51,565 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Billings with a percent-in-sample of 15.9 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.9 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 34,070 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error,  $Se$ , is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(34,070) \left(1 - \frac{34,070}{66,798}\right)}$$

289 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Billings city is 66,798.

The standard error of the estimated 34,070 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 289 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.1. This yields the estimated standard error of 318 for the total persons 16 years and over in Billings city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 66.1. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.49. Thus the standard error for the estimated 66.1 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.49 \times 1.1 = 0.54$ .



A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 34,070 persons 16 years and over in Billings city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 318. Thus a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} & [34,070 - 2(318)] \text{ to } [34,070 + 2(318)] \\ & \text{or} \\ & 33,434 \text{ to } 34,706. \end{aligned}$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Great Falls city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 26,900, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 43,275. Thus the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 62.2 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.55 percent. Table D lists Great Falls city with a percent-in-sample of 15.6 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.6 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status." Thus the approximate standard error of the percentage (62.2 percent) is  $0.55 \times 1.1 = 0.61$ .

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Billings city and Great Falls city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$66.1 - 62.2 = 3.9 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$Se(3.9) = \sqrt{(Se(66.1))^2 + (Se(62.2))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.54)^2 + (0.61)^2}$$

$$= 0.81 \text{ percent.}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} & [3.9 - 2(0.81)] \text{ to } [3.9 + 2(0.81)] \\ & \text{or} \\ & 2.3 \text{ to } 5.5. \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### Stage I—Type of Household

#### Group *Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

#### *Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18*

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

#### *Persons in All Other Housing Units*

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	<i>Persons in group quarters</i>

### Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

#### Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

### Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

#### Group *White Race*

#### *Persons of Spanish Origin Male*

1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age

5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

*Female*

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
------	--------------------------------------

*Persons Not of Spanish Origin*

17-32	Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16
-------	--

*Black Race*

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

*Asian, Pacific Islander Race*

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

*Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*

97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
--------	--

*Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*

129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
---------	--

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the num-

ber of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

*OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS**Stage I—Type of Household**Group Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

*Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18*

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

*All Other Housing Units*

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

*Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent**Group Owner**White Race (householder)**Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)**Value of House*

1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners

*Persons Not of Spanish Origin*

9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
------	--

*Black Race*

17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

*Asian, Pacific Islander Race*

33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

*Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*

49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--



<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Renter</i>	
<i>White Race</i>	
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>	
<i>Rent Categories</i>	
81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>	
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
<i>Black Race</i>	
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

## VACANT HOUSING UNITS

### Group

1	Vacant for Rent
2	Vacant for Sale
3	Other Vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into

the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

## CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.

- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data. This is the case if, on the average, characteristics of nonrespondents differ from those of respondents. During the field operations, nonresponse was substantially reduced by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Furthermore, the computer processing of the data involved a careful screening of the responses for each person. Missing and inconsistent responses detected during this process were automatically allocated a response from a person with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described below.

### EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain

inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons

with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.



Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1/</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2/</sup>													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1/</sup> For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2/</sup> The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1/</sup>												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1/</sup> For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Adjustment Factors**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.5	0.8
Residence in 1975.....	2.2	2.2	1.3
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Work disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Poverty status.....	2.0	2.0	1.0
HOUSING			
Year structure built.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Source of water.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner cost.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5



Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980

[An asterisk (\*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

The State -----	786 690	18.1	328 465	19.0	20	15 300	15 548	18 278	18 558
<b>SMSA'S</b>									
Billings, Mont. -----	108 035	15.9	42 756	15.9	60	17 089	17 849	20 341	21 148
Great Falls, Mont. -----	80 696	16.4	32 199	16.5	65	15 681	16 419	18 498	19 427
<b>COUNTIES</b>									
Beaverhead -----	8 186	15.4	3 741	17.0	173	11 677	14 150	15 130	17 613
Big Horn -----	11 096	14.5	3 867	15.4	157	12 314	15 434	14 079	17 149
Blaine -----	6 999	25.7	2 583	28.3	206	11 835	13 888	13 919	16 005
Broadwater -----	3 267	42.3	1 449	45.2	315	12 716	14 511	14 016	16 007
Carbon -----	8 099	28.6	4 360	29.2	184	11 663	12 969	14 783	16 206
Carter -----	1 799	42.0	795	44.0	429	10 008	12 451	11 207	14 501
Cascade -----	80 696	16.4	32 199	16.5	65	15 681	16 419	18 498	19 427
Chouteau -----	6 092	27.7	2 689	28.8	287	14 620	16 690	16 386	19 082
Custer -----	13 109	15.4	5 473	15.3	158	12 668	15 012	17 095	19 765
Daniels -----	2 835	43.6	1 303	45.3	335	12 491	14 533	14 722	17 580
Oawson -----	11 805	16.5	4 637	16.8	151	16 258	18 265	18 425	20 864
Deer Lodge -----	12 518	14.6	5 199	15.0	135	14 795	16 947	18 047	19 867
Fallan -----	3 763	16.0	1 519	18.1	311	14 232	18 055	16 263	20 185
Fergus -----	13 076	16.1	5 392	17.1	156	11 369	13 214	14 225	16 364
Flathead -----	51 966	14.7	22 485	15.0	78	15 632	16 565	17 961	19 214
Gallatin -----	42 865	18.3	17 173	19.0	86	14 770	15 868	18 520	19 636
Garfield -----	1 656	41.8	868	47.4	437	10 858	13 028	12 229	14 716
Glacier -----	10 628	12.4	4 002	13.0	163	12 043	14 846	13 960	18 009
Golden Valley -----	1 026	34.8	472	42.2	497	9 870	12 725	11 387	15 298
Granite -----	2 700	43.9	1 635	46.8	345	11 737	14 303	14 600	16 807
Hill -----	17 985	15.3	7 194	15.2	147	15 358	17 771	18 766	20 978
Jefferson -----	7 029	25.2	2 867	26.9	221	15 715	17 807	18 137	20 023
Judith Basin -----	2 646	44.6	1 360	48.8	381	12 205	13 873	13 693	15 957
Lake -----	19 056	17.1	9 038	17.0	126	11 636	13 069	13 431	15 312
Lewis and Clark -----	43 039	13.9	18 571	14.5	87	16 384	17 543	20 076	21 355
Liberty -----	2 329	42.4	1 154	50.2	464	13 127	15 689	15 960	19 442
Lincoln -----	17 752	17.7	7 018	18.2	102	14 987	16 310	16 806	18 264
McCane -----	2 702	41.5	1 121	45.2	286	11 043	13 205	12 839	15 470
Madison -----	5 448	22.8	2 741	25.5	210	11 240	13 179	14 119	16 738
Meagher -----	2 154	41.1	1 201	48.1	342	11 845	14 277	14 465	16 851
Mineral -----	3 675	46.1	1 646	46.8	237	15 404	16 727	16 594	18 156
Missoula -----	76 016	14.9	30 534	15.0	70	15 841	16 698	19 393	20 441
Musselshell -----	4 428	40.0	2 039	42.5	232	10 727	12 136	13 001	15 203
Park -----	12 660	14.2	5 966	14.8	159	13 103	15 933	16 861	19 195
Petroleum -----	655	42.0	306	44.1	842	8 702	12 484	10 811	13 348
Phillips -----	5 367	26.4	2 514	27.1	209	11 130	12 779	12 622	14 826
Pandera -----	6 731	17.6	2 702	18.6	230	14 398	17 862	18 165	20 685
Powder River -----	2 520	40.5	1 123	42.6	368	13 897	16 632	16 074	19 202
Powell -----	6 958	13.7	2 830	14.8	206	13 340	16 089	15 764	18 742
Prairie -----	1 836	42.6	808	43.7	375	8 452	10 487	9 563	11 861
Ravalli -----	22 493	17.2	9 133	18.2	109	12 479	14 035	14 752	16 320
Richland -----	12 243	17.6	4 690	18.7	165	16 646	18 595	18 907	20 931
Roosevelt -----	10 467	14.3	3 809	14.3	186	13 795	15 823	15 526	17 810
Rosebud -----	9 899	13.7	3 787	14.0	183	14 773	18 827	17 880	22 015
Sanders -----	8 675	25.2	3 843	26.0	174	11 907	13 358	13 725	15 445
Sheridan -----	5 414	43.2	2 416	45.4	269	14 266	15 689	16 529	18 066
Silver Bow -----	38 092	14.9	16 071	15.0	91	13 895	15 361	18 885	20 194
Stillwater -----	5 598	22.7	2 681	22.0	211	12 136	14 374	14 017	16 590
Sweet Grass -----	3 216	45.0	1 479	46.9	287	10 812	12 030	12 868	15 099
Teton -----	6 491	23.6	2 747	25.5	242	12 872	15 136	15 115	17 299
Toole -----	5 559	16.6	2 432	20.7	270	12 088	16 092	15 944	18 758
Treasure -----	981	40.6	462	45.7	532	10 789	13 869	12 308	15 753
Valley -----	10 250	14.6	5 611	15.4	170	12 986	15 794	16 165	18 736
Wheatland -----	2 359	36.2	1 140	42.7	386	11 616	13 843	13 852	16 202
Wibaux -----	1 476	42.6	680	46.0	487	9 875	12 528	12 283	15 332
Yellowstone -----	108 035	15.9	42 756	15.9	60	17 089	17 849	20 341	21 148
Yellowstone National Park -----	275	38.5	154	46.1	1 069	10 347	15 487	14 059	21 411
<b>INCORPORATED PLACES</b>									
Albertan town -----	368	46.5	179	49.7	824	13 657	18 126	14 626	19 035
Anacanda-Deer Lodge County -----	12 518	14.6	5 199	15.0	135	14 795	16 947	18 047	19 867
Bainville town -----	245	17.6	103	14.6	680	10 322	22 445	15 960	24 174
Baker city -----	2 354	14.4	983	16.3	349	15 556	19 941	18 116	21 663
Beaurecreek town -----	61	24.6	30	20.0	749	1 686	23 314	10 059	24 926
Belgrade town -----	2 336	50.0	865	48.8	267	15 537	16 825	16 723	18 164
Belt city -----	825	45.8	344	45.3	411	11 403	14 829	14 935	18 684
Big Sandy town -----	835	43.8	377	46.2	501	10 830	12 815	12 000	15 036
Big Timber city -----	1 690	45.6	793	47.5	327	10 199	11 709	12 714	15 397
Billings city -----	66 798	15.9	28 000	15.9	79	16 072	17 098	20 450	21 529
Boulder town -----	1 441	48.2	534	48.1	373	11 713	13 544	13 153	15 469
Bazeman city -----	21 645	15.3	7 971	15.1	115	11 847	13 409	17 551	19 402
Bridger town -----	724	44.6	346	45.7	521	9 513	13 185	13 732	17 529
Bradus town -----	712	48.6	336	44.3	539	13 502	16 518	15 863	19 895
Broodview town -----	120	37.5	44	43.2	645	8 525	14 161	9 799	15 602
Brocktan town -----	374	13.1	92	15.2	637	7 613	23 646	7 852	24 345
Browning town -----	1 226	12.3	420	15.5	331	8 725	14 601	9 157	17 507
Butte-Silver Bow -----	37 205	14.9	15 689	15.0	92	14 065	15 605	19 008	20 288
Cascade town -----	773	46.6	316	48.4	612	11 315	14 882	13 552	17 823
Chester town -----	963	48.5	462	49.8	701	11 342	13 650	15 852	20 278

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980—Con.

[An asterisk (\*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

**INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.**

Chinook city	1 660	46.3	800	47.0	450	11 594	13 704	14 312	17 207
Chateau city	1 798	36.2	835	35.1	448	10 635	13 169	14 528	17 952
Circle town	931	43.2	419	44.9	402	12 540	17 621	17 668	20 509
Clyde Park town	283	45.2	119	46.2	766	9 706	15 784	12 677	17 680
Columbia Falls city	3 112	15.1	1 171	15.5	258	14 791	20 252	18 559	22 761
Columbus town	1 439	43.7	602	42.4	402	10 967	14 057	15 496	18 338
Conrad city	3 074	15.1	1 294	15.6	348	14 535	19 000	19 168	22 181
Culbertson town	887	17.5	382	16.5	542	12 682	18 164	15 260	20 314
Cut Bank city	3 688	14.5	1 577	14.1	295	14 743	19 970	18 237	23 338
Darby town	581	49.2	278	47.8	661	9 736	13 409	12 070	16 685
Deer Lodge city	4 023	14.1	1 674	14.9	280	13 096	17 082	16 825	20 791
Dentan town	356	47.5	168	45.8	748	10 485	14 372	11 684	16 158
Dillon city	3 976	14.5	1 697	14.9	222	10 731	14 748	16 522	20 440
Dodson town	158	10.8	79	13.9	2 300	9 337	32 328	9 528	112 500
Drummond town	414	45.2	188	46.8	1 220	12 378	16 937	15 363	20 945
Dutton town	359	29.2	177	33.3	908	10 541	16 296	13 161	20 952
East Helena town	1 647	16.2	659	16.2	377	12 027	19 519	17 426	24 160
Ekalaka town	620	43.5	313	44.4	494	9 270	12 774	12 456	16 772
Ennis town	660	46.4	314	48.4	459	11 930	16 212	15 720	18 873
Eureka town	1 119	23.9	459	25.5	370	10 768	16 450	12 771	17 628
Fairfield town	650	39.8	315	38.4	631	10 294	15 936	12 116	19 290
Fairview city	1 366	44.7	536	48.5	378	14 306	16 710	16 208	19 537
Flaxville town	142	50.7	68	47.1	1 199	11 032	18 411	11 576	19 349
Forsyth city	2 553	12.3	1 053	13.5	420	13 830	20 800	17 604	24 300
Fort Benton city	1 693	43.8	724	43.0	652	16 222	18 671	18 785	22 274
Froid town	323	15.5	143	16.1	683	9 664	22 018	10 168	27 968
Framberg town	469	46.7	204	45.6	661	9 459	12 467	11 104	15 349
Geraldine town	305	44.9	150	45.3	482	11 092	14 631	13 175	16 424
Glasgow city	4 455	14.1	1 988	14.1	263	12 533	16 480	17 211	21 139
Glendive city	5 978	15.5	2 479	15.7	195	14 946	18 270	18 651	22 089
Grass Range town	139	56.1	82	50.0	1 247	6 428	12 858	8 080	15 920
Great Falls city	56 725	15.6	24 000	15.7	79	15 823	16 756	19 461	20 628
Hamilton city	2 661	14.7	1 372	15.7	313	7 870	10 743	11 432	16 744
Hardin city	3 300	15.4	1 360	15.6	303	10 941	14 977	13 707	18 832
Harlem city	1 023	40.4	400	38.0	459	10 929	15 765	15 267	19 036
Harlowton city	1 181	41.2	592	45.4	469	10 611	12 461	13 728	17 214
Havre city	10 891	14.8	4 433	14.4	188	15 494	18 631	19 876	22 251
Helena city	23 938	14.7	10 241	14.5	126	15 721	17 159	20 689	22 488
Hingham town	186	33.9	102	44.1	1 448	10 323	15 377	10 953	21 585
Hobson town	261	48.3	118	47.5	1 012	10 807	15 242	11 772	17 160
Hot Springs town	601	40.1	340	41.5	457	5 652	6 913	6 914	10 100
Hysham town	449	37.2	196	40.8	629	12 671	16 227	14 833	17 356
Ismay town	31	41.9	20	50.0	1 470	2 817	7 490	2 977	19 802
Joliet town	580	53.3	274	48.5	628	10 254	13 020	12 924	16 657
Jordan town	485	52.8	241	49.8	793	10 640	13 219	13 020	15 315
Judith Gap city	213	39.9	91	40.7	591	10 296	15 439	9 708	15 520
Kalispell city	10 648	15.2	4 772	15.2	198	13 347	15 938	18 055	20 151
Kevin town	208	38.0	103	46.6	1 601	8 025	17 150	10 590	20 014
Laurel city	5 481	15.9	2 235	15.3	194	15 994	18 202	17 564	20 006
Lavina town	164	42.1	91	45.1	924	8 441	14 337	10 313	17 812
Lewistown city	7 104	15.7	2 942	15.6	205	11 182	13 706	15 148	17 964
Libby city	2 748	15.7	1 114	15.8	270	12 913	18 087	18 023	22 046
Lima town	272	40.8	163	49.1	856	11 666	17 345	13 541	18 640
Livingston city	6 994	12.6	3 120	13.3	197	12 390	16 598	17 511	20 190
Lodge Grass town	771	15.4	216	16.2	348	5 151	15 786	5 584	16 273
Malta city	2 367	45.0	1 030	45.3	321	11 267	12 994	13 588	15 992
Manhattan town	988	38.4	402	40.5	592	13 519	16 740	15 789	18 640
Medicine Lake town	408	44.1	198	48.0	990	11 822	16 454	14 513	19 126
Melstone town	238	44.5	85	49.4	611	8 735	16 265	13 172	20 813
Miles City city	9 602	15.7	4 174	15.5	192	12 527	15 112	17 706	20 572
Missoula city	33 388	15.3	14 545	15.2	102	13 278	14 599	18 327	19 920
Moore town	229	14.8	96	16.7	892	7 409	14 734	7 347	24 992
Nashua town	495	14.9	241	16.2	917	9 080	17 608	11 898	26 788
Neihart town	91	47.3	165	41.8	1 303	9 501	19 998	13 769	25 820
Opheim town	210	35.7	109	43.1	871	10 856	20 228	15 516	25 060
Outlook town	122	15.6	63	15.9	1 137	6 081	23 328	5 444	24 741
Phillipsburg town	1 138	46.0	505	46.7	370	8 840	11 115	10 291	13 771
Plains town	1 116	46.9	465	46.5	516	11 065	13 903	12 711	16 634
Plentywood city	2 476	43.5	1 046	45.8	370	13 530	15 760	16 917	19 215
Plevna town	191	46.6	84	46.4	1 477	9 407	17 020	9 470	21 271
Polson city	2 798	11.6	1 343	12.4	343	7 990	10 719	10 981	15 978
Paplar city	995	15.8	391	13.6	647	12 524	17 212	12 328	17 358
Red Lodge city	1 896	44.6	1 100	47.9	360	9 578	11 641	14 121	15 993
Rexford town	130	41.5	46	37.0	918	8 378	20 665	8 264	20 995
Richey town	417	48.7	172	47.7	554	10 406	13 719	11 605	16 655
Ronan city	1 530	44.6	683	46.7	387	9 442	11 368	11 748	13 939
Roundup city	2 119	41.3	1 078	42.9	323	11 033	12 870	14 152	17 347
Ryegate town	273	43.6	131	44.3	675	8 621	14 645	10 755	17 465
Saco town	252	13.9	149	15.4	641	3 789	11 885	6 860	23 497
St. Ignatius town	877	47.5	345	46.1	551	8 730	11 236	11 298	14 499
Scobey city	1 382	46.3	658	48.2	458	12 210	14 826	15 017	18 342
Shelby city	3 142	14.0	1 367	15.6	333	11 446	16 933	15 875	19 764
Sheridan town	646	34.4	295	35.6	469	10 036	14 381	13 635	19 734
Sidney city	5 726	14.7	2 303	15.1	236	16 429	20 200	20 645	24 835



Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980—Con.

[An asterisk (\*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties  
Incorporated Places**

**INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.**

Stanford town .....	595	49.4	285	49.5	728	10 998	13 504	12 793	17 758
Stevensville town .....	1 207	45.7	496	48.0	341	10 893	13 780	13 846	16 574
Sunburst town .....	476	44.1	220	50.5	837	12 593	20 316	16 133	24 452
Superior town .....	1 054	47.4	442	47.5	481	13 657	16 758	16 783	20 360
Terry city .....	929	45.2	409	45.2	451	9 982	12 299	11 814	14 567
Thompson Falls town .....	1 478	45.6	618	47.4	352	12 060	14 578	14 588	17 043
Three Forks town .....	1 247	39.9	553	44.5	553	11 128	14 692	14 016	17 754
Townsend city .....	1 587	41.9	657	43.2	411	11 772	14 161	13 799	16 680
Tray town .....	1 088	49.7	421	47.3	456	9 849	13 389	12 190	15 339
Twin Bridges town .....	437	48.5	233	49.4	598	7 218	10 307	10 946	15 608
Valier town .....	640	47.8	276	49.3	695	12 489	15 769	13 977	18 381
Virginia City town .....	192	34.9	123	44.7	1 499	8 287	14 911	11 203	20 519
Walkerville city .....	887	14.5	382	15.4	609	7 744	12 674	11 001	18 399
Westby town .....	291	36.1	136	42.6	1 041	9 891	13 665	11 479	18 063
West Yellowstone town .....	735	32.4	433	41.6	675	11 929	17 036	13 461	19 706
Whitefish city .....	3 703	15.3	1 699	15.0	270	12 855	15 839	15 501	19 067
Whitehall town .....	1 030	42.9	489	46.4	428	10 816	13 386	13 223	17 472
White Sulphur Springs city .....	1 302	43.6	574	47.4	397	12 584	15 634	15 676	17 956
Wibaux town .....	782	47.8	347	49.6	663	9 685	13 269	13 999	18 751
Winifred town .....	155	50.3	79	49.4	790	7 764	9 290	8 556	16 199
Winnett town .....	207	38.6	116	42.2	1 283	5 802	12 836	10 908	14 692
Wolf Point city .....	3 074	14.2	1 252	14.5	309	12 789	16 908	16 321	21 447

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A **public** school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished** this grade (or year) only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

**Occupied without payment of cash rent** includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A **condominium** is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the



land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

*Drilled wells*, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ( { ) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer *Yes only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

##### 11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

##### *For persons born outside the United States:*

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes**, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark **No**, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

(1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark **Yes**, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No**, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark **Yes**, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes**, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.



# Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

### Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

### Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

### Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

### Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

### Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local** government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.



Please fill out this  
official Census Form  
and mail it back on  
Census Day,  
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

# 1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,  
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

## Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U. S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

## Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):  
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL  
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en  
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario  
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye

A message from the Director,  
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

# How to fill out your Census Form

**See** the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

**Use** a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly

**Make** sure that answers are provided for everyone here

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form

**Answer** the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

**Mail** back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope. No stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below

## Question 1

## List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

**1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?**

[illegible]

### Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only.
- and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

**Please continue** 



Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1 Last name First name Middle initial	PERSON in column 2 Last name First name Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If relative of person in column 1:</p> <p>Husband/wife      Father/mother Son/daughter      Other relative</p> <p>If not related to person in column 1:</p> <p>Roomer, boarder      Other nonrelative Partner, roommate Paid employee</p>	
<p>3. Sex Fill one circle.</p>	<p>Male      Female</p>	<p>Male      Female</p>	
<p>4. Is this person —</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p>White      Asian Indian Black or Negro      Hawaiian Japanese      Guamanian Chinese      Samoan Filipino      Eskimo Korean      Aleut Vietnamese      Other — Specify Indian (Amer.) Print tribe</p>	<p>White      Asian Indian Black or Negro      Hawaiian Japanese      Guamanian Chinese      Samoan Filipino      Eskimo Korean      Aleut Vietnamese      Other — Specify Indian (Amer.) Print tribe</p>	
<p>5. Age, and month and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print age at last birthday.</p> <p>b. Print month and fill one circle.</p> <p>c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.</p>	<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0</p> <p>9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>Jan.—Mar.      4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>Apr.—June      1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>July—Sept.      1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>Oct.—Dec.      1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0</p> <p>9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>Jan.—Mar.      4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>Apr.—June      1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>July—Sept.      1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>Oct.—Dec.      1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p>Now married      Separated Widowed      Never married Divorced</p>	<p>Now married      Separated Widowed      Never married Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p>No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>	<p>No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>	
<p>8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.</p>	<p>No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related</p>	<p>No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related</p>	
<p>9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."</p>	<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p>Nursery school      Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>	<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p>Nursery school      Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>	
<p>10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p>Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>	<p>Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>	
	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY      A.      I      N      O</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY      A.      I      N      O</p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12  
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

PERSON in column 7

Last name First name Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:  
Husband/wife Son/daughter Brother/sister Father/mother Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:  
Roomer, boarder Partner, roommate Paid employee Other nonrelative

Male Female

White Black or Negro Japanese Chinese Filipino Korean Vietnamese Indian (Amer.) Asian Indian Hawaiian Guamanian Samoan Aleut Other - Specify

Print tribe

a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth

b. Month of birth

Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married

No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:  
Nursery school Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) College (academic year) Never attended school-Skip question 10

Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

H8. Are your living quarters —

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

H10. If this is a one-family house —

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

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A4. Block number A6. Serial number B. Type of unit or quarters

For vacant units C1. Is this unit for — C2. Vacancy status C3. Is this unit boarded up?

D. Months vacant E. Indicators

F. Total persons



<b>H13. Which best describes this building?</b> <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.</li> </ul>	<b>H21 a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul> <b>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul> <b>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<b>CENSUS USE</b> <b>H22a.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9																														
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<b>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?</b> <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 to 6</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 to 12</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</li> </ul> <b>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</b> <b>a. Electricity</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used <b>b. Gas</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used <b>c. Water</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	<b>H22b.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9																														
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<b>H15a. Is this building —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</li> </ul> <b>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more</li> </ul>	<b>H22c.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	<b>H22d.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<b>H16. Do you get water from —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</li> </ul>	<b>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H22e.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9																														
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<b>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</li> </ul>	<b>H24. How many bedrooms do you have?</b> <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</li> </ul>	<b>H22f.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9																														
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<b>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</li> </ul>	<b>H25. How many bathrooms do you have?</b> <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</li> </ul>	<b>H22g.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9																														
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<b>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Always lived here</li> </ul>	<b>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H22h.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9																														
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<b>H20. How are your living quarters heated?</b> <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</li> </ul>	<b>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <b>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 automobile</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</li> </ul> <b>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</li> </ul>	<b>H22i.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9																														
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FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . .
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . .
- A condominium unit . . . . .
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

☐ Yes, contract to purchase

☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

☐ Yes

☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in payment

☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in payment

☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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	8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8	8 8 8
	9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9	9 9 9
7	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1		
Yes	2 2 2	2 2 2		2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2		
No	3 3 3	3 3 3		3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3		
	4 4 4	4 4 4		4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4		
	5 5 5	5 5 5		5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5		
	6 6 6	6 6 6		6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6		
	7 7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7		
	8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8		
	9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9		

E-11



Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

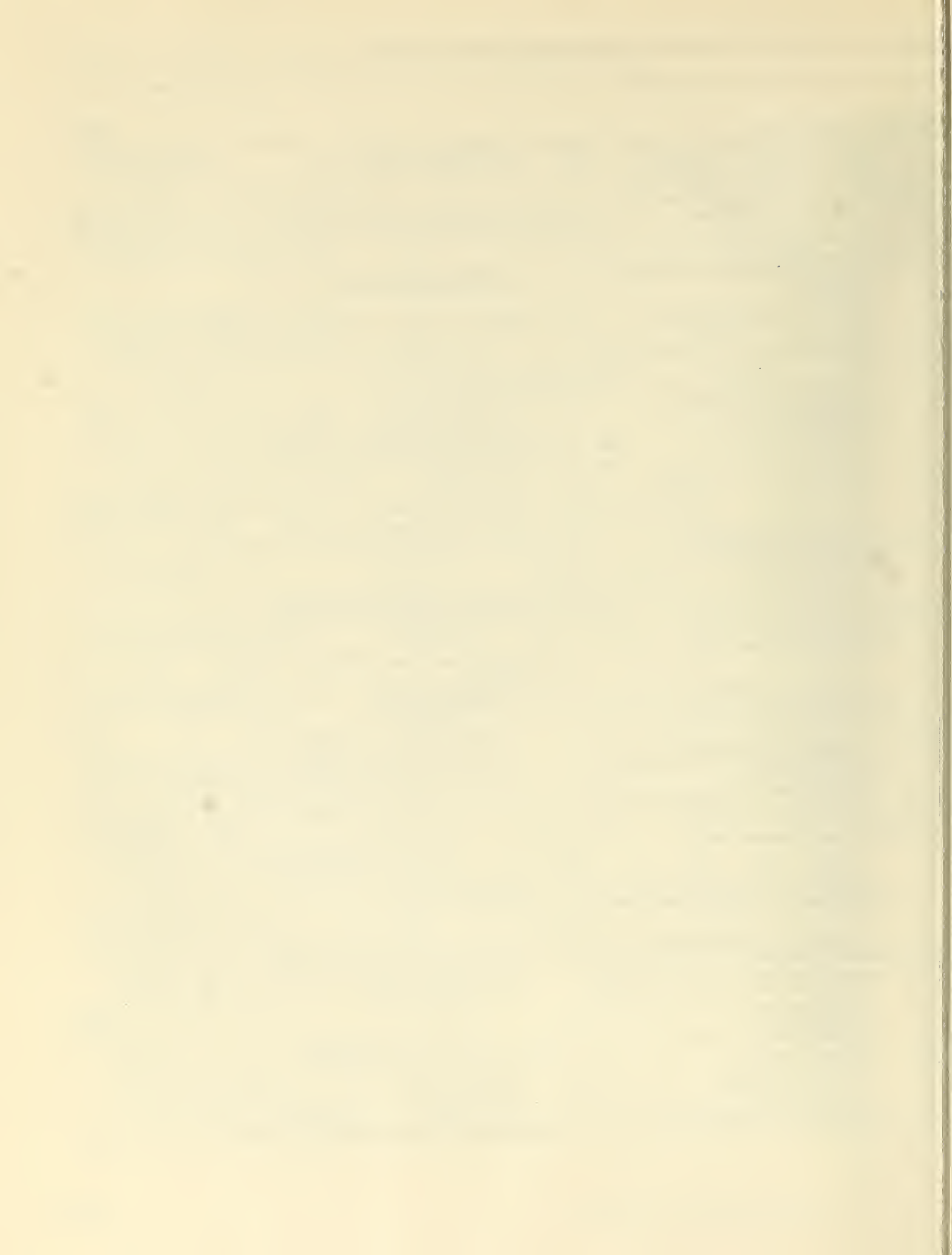
<p><b>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name      First name      Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p><b>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?</b>  <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</p> <hr/> <p><b>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</b>  <b>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen  <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen  <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980    <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969    <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974    <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964    <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <hr/> <p><b>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>b. What is this language?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</p> <hr/> <p><b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well    <input type="radio"/> Not well  <input type="radio"/> Well    <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <hr/> <p><b>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</p> <hr/> <p><b>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b>  <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i>  <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i>  <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b></p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p><b>16. When was this person born?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 —  <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i>  <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later —  <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</b>  <b>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. Attending college?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p><b>c. Working at a job or business?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time    <input type="radio"/> No  <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <hr/> <p><b>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?</b>  <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b>  <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later  <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975)  <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964  <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955)  <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947)  <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918)  <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <hr/> <p><b>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</b></p> <p><b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?</b> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p><b>20. If this person is a female —</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p><b>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</b> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i> 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p><b>21. If this person has ever been married —</b>  <b>a. Has this person been married more than once?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once    <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. Month and year of marriage?</b> Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Month) (Year)      (Month) (Year)</p> <hr/> <p><b>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 25</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?</b>  <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours <input type="text"/></p> <hr/> <p><b>23. At what location did this person work last week?</b>  <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i>  <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> _____</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p><b>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</b> _____</p> <hr/> <p><b>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <hr/> <p><b>d. County</b> _____</p> <hr/> <p><b>e. State</b> _____ <b>f. ZIP Code</b> _____</p> <hr/> <p><b>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes <input type="text"/></p> <hr/> <p><b>b. How did this person usually get to work last week?</b>  <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car    <input type="radio"/> Taxicab  <input type="radio"/> Truck    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Van    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar    <input type="radio"/> Walked only  <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2









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